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Bomb a Result of Split in IRA?

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Bearing all the trademarks of IRA terrorists, the bomb that shattered the Manchester city center is widely seen as the most devastating setback yet to Northern Ireland's tortured "peace process."

Those who follow the republican movement in its 25-year struggle to pry the province from British rule say they now believe the Irish Republican Army is either breaking into factions or is back under the sway of militants ready to forswear negotiations.

"It certainly looks like the IRA is split," said Tim Pat Coogan, the Irish writer whose books bring him into contact with the organization. "I think there's a war party that opposes the talks, and they're certainly not taking any orders from the peace faction."

The bomb, contained in a truck parked near a busy shopping area, may

NEWS ANALYSIS

turn out to be the largest ever exploded on the British mainland. Acting upon coded telephone warnings, the police were able to clear the immediate area and so avert fatalities Saturday, but in the explosion more than 200 people were wounded, sixteen of them seriously enough to spent the night in hospitals.

Mr. Coogan and other analysts thought the blast undercut the authority of Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, the political face of the IRA. Like a similar bomb in London in February that broke a 17-month cease-fire, it indicated that he was not succeeding in his campaign to persuade the militants, the "hard men," that gains could be won politically.

"It's a shattering blow to Adams and those around him," said David McKittrick, a journalist and author of "Thes Nervous Peace." "He had seemed to be in the ascendancy, but now the army council is calling the shots." The seven-member council acts as the IRA's military leadership.

"I still think he's won the argument in the broad sense — his approach has massive endorsement among the

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Early Lead for Yeltsin; Runoff Vote Is Certain

Communist Candidate Is Close Behind

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian voters, passing judgment on their turbulent years of reform, narrowed their choice for president on Sunday to Boris N. Yeltsin and his Communist challenger, Gennadi A. Zyuganov.

But burdened by chaos and uncertainty, they gave a surprisingly large third-place finish to a retired general, Alexander Lebed, who ran on a promise of law and order.

The outcome means that Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov will square off in a second-round election in several weeks. It also means that Mr. Lebed will become the focus of an intense courtship by both sides for a possible coalition.

A nationwide exit poll for The Washington Post of 6,935 voters as they left 118 polling stations found Mr. Yeltsin leading with 35 percent, followed by Mr. Zyuganov with 29 percent and Mr. Lebed with 15 percent. The poll gave the economist Gregori Yavlinsky 9 percent, the extreme nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky 7 percent, the former Soviet president, Mikhail A. Gorbachev, 1 percent and the eye surgeon Svastoslav Fyodorov 1 percent. Two percent said they had voted against all candidates.

Results were beginning to trickle into the Central Election Commission headquarters in Moscow early Monday after the polls closed across Russia's 11 time zones. With 9 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Yeltsin had 32 percent, Mr. Zyuganov 30 percent, and Mr. Lebed 15 percent. Mr. Zhirinovsky received 9.1 percent and Mr. Yavlinsky 8 percent.

The results suggested that Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov would face a tight race in the second round. The focus will be on those who voted for the other candidates, especially Mr. Lebed, Mr. Yavlinsky and Mr. Zhirinovsky. Mr. Yeltsin is expected to make a bid to put Mr. Lebed in his cabinet, perhaps as defense minister, in an effort win the second round. The winner must get more than 50 percent of the votes cast.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Yeltsin's aides panicked when it appeared that turnout was going to be low in the cities where his support is strongest. In late afternoon, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin made a highly unusual public appeal to people to vote, saying he feared they would not leave their country dachas and drive into the city. Mr. Yeltsin's aides also expressed fear that voters were staying home to watch the world soccer match.

But later indications were that the turnout would be greater than in parliamentary elections in December, when 65 million of the 106 million eligible Russians cast ballots.

Exit polls suggested that the most important issue for voters was the social cost of reform and the government's failure to pay wages and pensions on time. A nationwide exit poll for The Washington Post of 6,935 voters at 118 polling stations found that 35 percent cited failure to pay pensions and salaries as their top concern, and their second concern was the economy generally, with 28 percent.

Ending the war in Chechnya was the third most commonly voiced concern, reported by 20 percent, and controlling crime was next at 15 percent. Only two percent cited foreign policy as their major worry, according to the survey, conducted by Mitofsky International in cooperation with CESSI Ltd.

The survey showed a marked change among voters when asked what kind of government they would prefer.

Three years ago, 27 percent said they wanted "Socialism, as it was before *perestroika*." Today, the same number said they wanted socialism. Three years ago, 42 percent cited "democracy, in its present form," while this time only 28 percent wanted democracy. Three years ago, 26 percent sought "something else," which 45 percent said they now want.

The exit poll also showed that Russians want big industrial enterprises to remain in the hands of the state. Of those questioned, 67 percent said the state should retain control, while 27 percent said the workers and only 13 percent said "private owners."

Questioned about their economic well-being, half said they felt better off under socialism, while a quarter said they felt better off now. The rest said there wasn't much difference. This pattern was similar to answers given three years ago.

Turbulence on foreign-exchange markets expected. Page 11. • Was it Gorbachev's last dance? Page 6.

Mrs. Clinton Probably Hid Facts, Panel Says

Republican Report On Foster Suicide Alleges Interference

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican majority of the Senate Whitewater Committee has concluded that Hillary Rodham Clinton most likely had a role in limiting the investigation into the suicide of Vincent Foster, a White House lawyer, in order to keep potentially embarrassing documents under wraps.

"The evidence strongly suggests that Mrs. Clinton, upon learning of Mr. Foster's death, dispatched her trusted lieutenants to contain any potential embarrassment or political damage" that might arise if investigators found Mr. Foster's papers, says a draft of the Republicans' report.

Mr. Foster had worked on questions about the Clintons' Whitewater real estate venture and a controversy over firings of White House staff.

A portion of the majority's 700-page draft, due to be made public on Tuesday, was provided to The Washington Post. It concludes that top White House officials sought to hide Mrs. Clinton's involvement in the handling of Mr. Foster's papers by claiming loss of memory or giving inaccurate testimony.

The report is a result of 13 months of hearings conducted by a special committee created to look into various aspects of the Whitewater controversy, including how the White House handled law-enforcement inquiries into Mr. Foster's death three years ago.

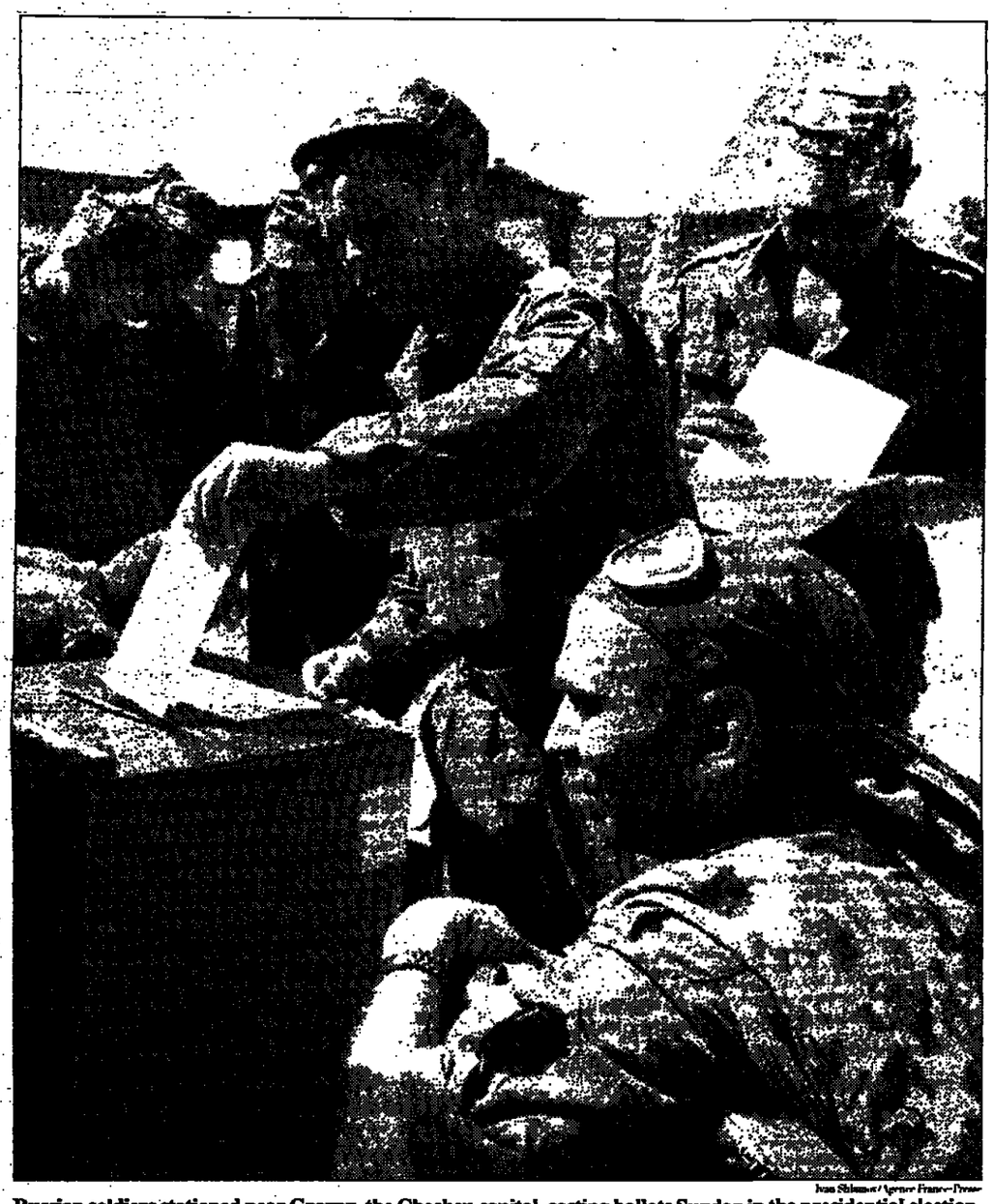
Mr. and Mrs. Clinton invested in an Arkansas real-estate venture called Whitewater when Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas. One of their partners in the failed venture, then the head of a savings and loan, was convicted of fraud last month in a case not directly linked to Whitewater.

White House officials reacted angrily to the report, and the way it was circulated to reporters. "How can we possibly respond substantively when they leaked it to the press and we've never seen it?" said Jane Sherburne, a special White House counsel.

She questioned how Republicans could allege that Mrs. Clinton sought to hinder investigators without ever questioning her. "They come up with a conclusion like that having never dared put the question to her?" Ms. Sherburne said. "It's mind-boggling."

Republicans discounted the testi-

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Ivan Sekretarev/Agence France-Presse

Russian soldiers stationed near Grozny, the Chechen capital, casting ballots Sunday in the presidential election.

China and U.S. Teeter On Edge of Trade War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — American and Chinese officials talked into Sunday night on steps to stamp out copyright piracy, pushing their dispute to the brink of a trade war.

Negotiators met late into the night to discuss Washington's demand for action against illegal copying of compact discs, films and computer software that U.S. companies say cost them $2.3 billion last year in lost sales.

An American official said important progress had been made in the four areas under discussion: verification of recent Chinese enforcement action, establishment of a system to discourage future piracy, increased market access for U.S. IPR products and improved border controls against export of pirated products.

The official said the U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, would continue to work through the night to ensure U.S. targets for the four areas were reached to avoid the imposition of sanctions against China.

The United States has said that without a Chinese commitment by Monday to take steps against piracy, it will impose 100 percent tariffs on $2 billion in textiles and other goods from China.

But the United States did not specify whether its limit was based on Beijing or Washington time, letting the Americans hold an additional 12 hours of talks without easing pressure on China by formally extending the time limit.

China has threatened to retaliate for any U.S. sanctions.

There was no comment Sunday from Chinese officials except a brief item carried by the official Xinhua press agency noting that the two sides had met twice during the day and planned more talks in the evening.

The presence of Ms. Barshefsky had stirred hopes for a quick agreement.

But as the talks dragged on, the two sides repeated the brinkmanship played out in 1995, when China agreed only on the eve of threatened U.S. sanctions to crack down on copyright violators.

China maintains that it has complied with its 1995 commitments. But it acknowledges that piracy has continued and that a cleanup is in the interest of its own growing economy.

This time, Washington wants China to take specific steps to show that it is committed to halting the theft of "intellectual property."

The Clinton administration is de-

See TRADE, Page 6

Frustrated, UN Inspectors Leave Iraq

The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — United Nations inspectors left Iraq on Sunday after their worst confrontation yet with Iraqi guards, who barred them from entering sites suspected of containing illegal weapons material.

Nikita Smidovich, a Russian who is the chief UN inspector for Iraq, said the latest standoff was the most serious in the five years the teams have been traveling to Iraq.

"We were surprised at the way the Iraqis behaved," Mr. Smidovich said after he arrived in Bahrain, regional headquarters of the UN inspectors' Special Commission. "This time was different," Mr. Smidovich said. "This time they flatly denied access."

The UN Special Commission was set up five years ago to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction after that nation's defeat in the Gulf War.

The Iraqis would not allow inspectors to enter three sites, and allowed only partial entry to a fourth, Mr. Smidovich said.

The 53-member team appeared tired working round-the-clock for five days to try to keep Iraq from removing documents or other evidence of its weapons program from the sites.

Mr. Smidovich said he and the other inspectors left Baghdad after Rolf Ekeus, head of the Special Commission, ordered them to do so.

Mr. Smidovich noted that in previous confrontations with the inspectors, the Iraqis had eventually caved in and allowed entry after a day or two.

But this time they "created a category of sites, allowing access to some and denying access to others," he said.

Iraq asserts that the inspectors include U.S. Army officers who, it says, want to spy on its military. The gov-

See IRAQ, Page 6

Animal Rights vs. AIDS Research

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Hollywood celebrities come to the District of Columbia this week to participate in World Animal Awareness Week, competing activists hope to confront them with a choice between two causes close to their hearts —animal rights and the search for a cure for AIDS.

Thousands of people are expected to attend the five-day extravaganza, a series of high-profile activities billed as the world's largest animal-rights event ever.

But in a break from the past, activists will be arriving from all over the country.

They will be joining scientists and other patient advocates to argue that opposing the use of animals in medical research threatens progress in research laboratories toward curing AIDS and other diseases.

The strategy is sure to disconcert the celebrities scheduled to participate in the animal-rights events, many of whom are also avid supporters of AIDS research.

"It's heartbreaking to see this attack on a movement which is based on compassion," said Chrissie Hynde, lead singer for the Pretenders and one of the scheduled guests at a celebrity dinner.

But disconcerting animal-rights advocates is the goal, according to the AIDS groups.

"We hope to make them significantly uncomfortable about putting the rights of animals above the need for research on communicable and infectious diseases that do significant harm to humans," said Ernest Hopkins, of the National Association of People with AIDS.

"Animal rights has been considered politically correct in the Hollywood community," said Frankie Trull, president of the Foundation for Biomedical Research. This group helped organize some of the opposition events. "We have to open their eyes and help them see this is very politically incorrect."

World Animal Awareness Week was created by the National Alliance for Animals, a group that believes animals should not be considered property and

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Ex-Bosnia Prime Minister Hurt

ZAGREB, Croatia (AFP) — The former Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, is in very bad condition after being hit on the head with an iron bar while campaigning in northwestern Bosnia, a senior aide said Sunday.

The assault took place Saturday in the Bosnian town of Cazin, where Mr. Silajdzic was attending a rally in the campaign for elections due to take place Sept. 14. Officials in Mr. Silajdzic's Party for Bosnia-Herzegovina said extremist members of the Muslim ruling party were responsible for the attack.

Mr. Silajdzic split with the ruling Party of Democratic Action in January, setting up his opposition party.

In another development, the conference on Bosnia expressed concern that the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic would continue to hamper the peace process. (Page 7)

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A Murder Alarms a Japanese Woman

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EU Fears Reforms Are Stalled

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U.S. POWs in Korea?

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A top State Department official said Sunday that the United States would look into a report that 10 to 15 American soldiers are alive in North Korea and may be held as prisoners of war. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said, "We will take those reports very, very seriously and follow them wherever they lead."

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Michel Gangne/Agence France-Presse

ELLA DIES — The legendary jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald has died in California at 79. Page 7.

Syria's Consistent Pattern / **Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Counterfeiting**

How Assad Plays All Sides Against Middle

By Elaine Sciolino and Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

FOR FIVE hours on April 22, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher held intense discussions with President Hafez Assad of Syria at his presidential palace in Damascus to end the fighting between Israel and Muslim guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

While Mr. Christopher paid court, a few miles away at Damascus International Airport, an Iran Air 747 unloaded Katyusha rockets and other military equipment for delivery via Syrian military trucks for those guerrillas. American intelligence officials believe.

Five such shipments reportedly arrived between April 13 and 29. All the while, the Syrian president was receiving visits from Mr. Christopher and six other foreign ministers — from Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Iran. Aides to Mr. Christopher say that at the time he did not know about the specific weapons shipments, only that the guerrillas were well supplied.

For more than a decade, Syria has played both ends against the middle, taking part in peace talks even as it fosters terrorism and tolerates drug trafficking and the distribution of counterfeit American currency in Lebanon's Wild West: the Syrian-controlled Bekaa region.

American officials say the election of Benjamin Netanyahu as prime minister of Israel may shift the balance. Mr. Netanyahu is opposed to exchanging the Israeli-held Golan Heights for peace with Syria, and the United States fears that Mr. Assad will react by stepping up his support for terrorism.

An examination of Mr. Assad's record, based on interviews with current and former American officials and authorities from Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, shows a consistent pattern: Mr. Assad supports groups that put pressure on his adversaries.

The arrests in Jordan of three dozen members of Syrian-based Palestinian guerrilla groups in the last two months illustrate the role such groups can play.

Jordanian officials say the infiltrators, members of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and other militant groups, traveled in small groups, carrying machine guns and up to 200 pounds of explosives for attacks on Israeli tourists and other targets in Jordan. The groups operate from Syria while receiving money from Iran.

According to the State Department's annual report on terrorism, Syria has not been "directly involved" in a terrorist attack since 1986, when Mr. Assad's air force intelligence chief masterminded the bombing of an El Al airliner.

But Syria remains on the list of nations that support terrorism for giving groups as varied as the Islamic Palestinian group Hamas and the Japanese Red Army a place to call home, and for allowing Palestinian and anti-Turkish Kurdish guerrillas to run military training operations.

Until the Israeli election last month, American officials portrayed Mr. Assad, 66, as a leader who comes to decisions slowly and sees dangers everywhere, but who in recent years had come to realize that negotiating with Israel was clearly to his advantage.

Those views changed overnight. "If Assad feels there's nothing in it for him at all, he'll have an incentive to show the consequences of excluding him," a senior U.S. official said. "If the new Israeli government decides it wants to make Assad the bad guy, it will be a self-fulfilling prophecy."

Edward P. Djerejian, who was ambassador to Syria and Israel, said: "Assad feels deeply that the biggest card he has to play is that there will be no peace unless Syria is part of a comprehensive settlement. These other factors are not his main preoccupation."

Bahraini officials publicly blamed Iran recently for backing an attempted coup against their government, asserting that the suspected plotters, who were Bahrainis, were trained in both Iran and the Bekaa region. American intelligence officials call those claims credible, adding that the plotters could not have trained in the Bekaa without the knowledge and support of Syria.

As for Jordan, officials in the kingdom are reluctant to criticize Syria publicly for its support for anti-Jordanian guerrillas for fear that the publicity could undermine Jordan's tourist industry.

In an interview at his palace in Amman on June 1, King Hussein spoke angrily about what he described as the continuing infiltration. He said Jordan had intercepted "people coming across, weapons coming across, explosives coming across and information about decisions being taken to continue it."

The king did not mention Syria by name, but Jordan protested privately through security channels to Syria. "These groups are operating out of Syria, and it's hard to believe that the Syrian government does not know about these activities," a Jordanian official said.

The United States has its grievances against Syria for similar reasons. Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a lecturer at the University of South Florida and the head of an Islamic organization in Tampa, moved to Damascus and became head of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad last year. The United States put him on its list of terrorist organizations and seized his assets in the United States: $2,300 from his personal account, $15,500 from his organization.

Syria denies trying to destabilize other governments, although it regards its support for its Palestinian brethren as a duty.

"There are half a million Palestinian refugees driven from their homes by Israel who found shelter in Syria," the official daily Syria Times said in a recent commentary.

"It is natural for those refugees to have their own organizations and to cling fast to the United Nations resolutions which guarantee for them the right to repatriation."

Syria's support for Palestinian groups is not nearly as great as that of Iran. But Syria closely monitors and controls the movement of Palestinians, American intelligence officials say.

With 35,000 troops as well as plainclothes intelligence officers, Syria operates like a deeply entrenched protection racket in Lebanon. Its troops have allowed parts of the Bekaa region to remain a haven for lawlessness, particularly in the drug trade and counterfeiting.

To its credit, Syria has reduced the marijuana and opium poppy crop in the Bekaa to inconsequential levels, according to American satellite photographs taken last year.

But new drug processing plants have been built in the Bekaa. Since 1993, substantial amounts of cocaine paste and morphine base have been smuggled through Lebanon, processed at the Bekaa plants, then rerouted to Europe and the Arabian Peninsula.

And Syrian officers extract large profits from drug trafficking and other illegal smuggling, American intelligence officials believe. Mr. Assad has refused to prosecute them.

For that reason, the United States has declined to certify that Syria is cooperating in efforts to combat illegal drugs. This has enraged the Syrians, who have felt they should be rewarded for helping eradicate the drug crops.

Syria also tolerates the counterfeiting of $100 bills in the Bekaa. The Bekaa and other parts of Lebanon have produced high-quality fake $100 bills for years. In recent years, the Lebanese and Syrian authorities have uncovered offset presses and confiscated millions of dollars and other currencies.



Victor Kudlacher/The Associated Press

'If President Hafez Assad feels there's nothing in it for him at all, he'll have an incentive to show the consequences of excluding him. If the new Israeli government decides it wants to make Assad the bad guy, it will be a self-fulfilling prophecy.'

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Philippines Opens An Airport at Clark

CLARK FIELD, Philippines (AP) — President Fidel V. Ramos has inaugurated a new international airport terminal at a former U.S. air base that had been severely damaged by a volcanic eruption five years ago.

The government is converting the former Clark Air Base, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Manila, into a special economic zone. The new terminal will initially be capable of accommodating 300 passengers on charter flights.

"I have no doubt that our vision of transforming Clark from a disaster area into a center of commerce and industry within four years is near fulfillment," Mr. Ramos said.

The conversion of Clark Air Base had been delayed two years because of the extent of the damage caused by the 1991 eruption of nearby Mount Pinatubo.

British Airways Bound for Falklands

LONDON (AFP) — British Airways will begin once-a-week flights to the Falkland Islands via Santiago because of a rise in tourism to the remote South Atlantic islands, the company said Sunday.

The flights are a result of a marketing agreement between British Airways and the Chilean airline Aerovias DAP.

Chinese Take to Skies

BEIJING (AFP) — Air passenger volume in China rose more than 15 percent in the first four months of this year, while the country's railways continued to lose travelers, according to an official report published Sunday.

Almost 17 million people traveled by air in the first four months, up 15.8 percent from the same period in 1995, said the report, by the State Statistical Information and Consultancy Service Center.

Rail passengers totaled 304 million, down 12.3 percent, while the number traveling by bus increased 2.9 percent to 1.3 billion.

Face-Lift in Warsaw

WARSAW (AP) — An upscale shopping street popular with tourists has got a Paris-style face-lift.

The picturesque, curving 19th-century Nowy Swiat emerged from a four-month refurbishment over the weekend with wider sidewalks to accommodate garden cafés and give a better view of chic clothing and cosmetics shop windows.

Ornate iron street lamps were renovated and decorated with flower pots. Reconstructed meticulously from scratch after World War II damages, the street has been closed to private traffic since the 1980s.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Bermuda, Colombia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Iceland, Macau, Malaysia, South Africa.
TUESDAY: Seychelles.
WEDNESDAY: Algeria, Uruguay.
THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan.
FRIDAY: Finland, Sweden, Togo.
SATURDAY: Croatia, Finland, Sweden.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg

England Gets 'Green' Tabloid

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's first "Green" newspaper hit the streets Sunday with the aim of selling more than half a million copies a week with a focus on environmental issues.

A statement in the first edition of the Planet said, "The declining environment is now the greatest threat to Britain's future growth and to our hopes for rising living standards."

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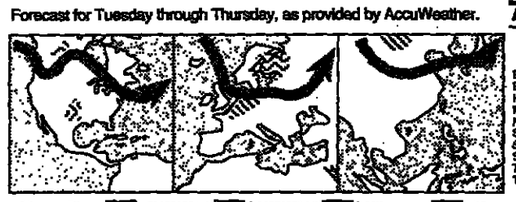
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	24/75	22/71 c	25/77	19/66 c
Amsterdam	22/71	15/59 s	19/66	12/53 pc
Ankara	30/86	10/50 sh	19/66	7/44 c
Athens	25/77	14/57 s	28/79	16/61 s
Barcelona	28/79	17/62 s	29/79	19/66 s
Belgrade	22/71	12/53 pc	27/80	15/59 s
Berlin	28/79	12/53 pc	21/70	8/46 c
Brussels	27/80	13/55 s	24/75	12/53 pc
Budapest	24/75	13/55 s	29/84	15/59 pc
Copenhagen	22/71	11/52 c	15/59	7/44 sh
Costa Del Sol	27/80	22/71 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Dublin	22/71	10/50 s	22/71	12/53 pc
Edinburgh	19/61	10/50 pc	18/61	11/52 c
Florence	25/77	14/57 c	27/80	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	25/77	13/55 pc	23/73	9/48 c
Geneva	25/77	14/57 c	27/80	16/61 s
Helsinki	14/57	9/48 pc	15/59	10/50 r
Istanbul	23/73	13/55 pc	23/73	14/57 s
Las Palmas	25/77	18/64 s	26/79	19/66 s
Lisbon	24/75	21/70 pc	24/75	19/64 pc
London	26/79	13/55 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Madrid	30/86	15/59 pc	29/84	17/62 s
Milan	24/75	19/64 pc	30/86	19/64 s
Moscow	17/62	9/48 sh	20/68	10/50 pc
Munich	23/73	11/52 pc	27/80	12/53 s
Nice	22/71	18/61 pc	25/77	18/64 s
Oslo	19/66	9/48 sh	18/64	10/50 sh
Mallorca	25/77	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 s
Paris	30/86	14/57 s	30/86	15/59 s
Prague	23/73	12/53 pc	27/80	11/52 pc
Reykjavik	14/57	11/52 sh	15/59	11/52 s
Rome	28/79	13/55 pc	28/79	16/61 s
St. Petersburg	11/52	6/43 sh	19/66	9/48 sh
Stockholm	16/61	11/52 r	14/57	7/44 sh
Strasbourg	29/84	14/57 s	31/88	14/57 s
Tallinn	14/57	9/48 pc	16/61	10/50 r
Venice	24/75	19/66 pc	28/82	20/68 pc
Vienna	29/79	14/57 pc	28/79	16/59 s
Warsaw	23/73	11/52 sh	27/80	9/48 sh
Zurich	29/79	14/57 pc	29/84	14/57 s

Oceania

Auckland	15/59	9/48 s	14/57	9/48 pc
Sydney	19/66	12/53 sh	19/66	12/53 pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Clouds and sunshine in New York City and Washington, D.C., Tuesday. Numerous showers and thunderstorms in Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday with a few showers straying into Toronto. Morning low clouds and fog along the West Coast. Very hot in Dallas.

Europe
Unseasonably chilly with showers at Oslo Tuesday into Thursday. Southern Germany will have drenching rains. London will be partly sunny with near normal temperatures. Rome, Paris and Madrid will be partly to mostly sunny and comfortably warm through the period.

Asia
Beijing and Seoul will be warm Tuesday with sunshine, but showers and thunderstorms will move through Tuesday night and Wednesday, accompanied by cooler weather. Partly to mostly sunny at Tokyo with near- to above normal temperatures, while Bangkok will be humid with thundershowers.

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	36/97	28/79 s	36/97	24/75 s
Beirut	24/75	19/66 pc	27/80	22/71 s
Cairo	31/88	21/70 s	32/89	18/64 pc
Damascus	28/79	8/46 s	27/80	13/55 s
Jerusalem	24/75	14/57 s	25/77	16/61 s
Luxor	39/102	21/70 s	42/107	21/70 s
Riyadh	42/107	28/79 s	44/111	27/80 s

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	24/75	18/64 pc	29/79	19/66 s
Cape Town	14/57	9/48 c	19/61	9/48 c
Casablanca	23/73	18/64 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Harare	28/79	12/53 pc	28/79	11/52 pc
Lagos	30/86	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Nairobi	19/66	12/53 c	22/71	11/52 pc
Tunis	22/71	15/59 pc	24/75	15/61 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 t	34/93	25/77 pc
Beijing	29/84	18/64 pc	33/91	19/66 pc
Hong Kong	29/84	27/80 t	30/86	27/80 sh
Manila	34/93	23/73 pc	34/93	24/75 pc
New Delhi	42/107	34/93 pc	41/105	33/91 c
Seoul	25/77	18/64 r	24/75	17/62 c
Shanghai	29/84	24/75 t	29/84	22/71 pc
Singapore	32/89	24/75 sh	33/91	23/73 sh
Taipei	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Tokyo	29/84	21/70 pc	28/79	19/66 t

Latin America

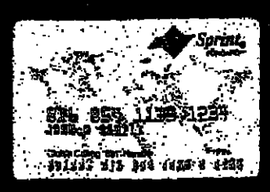
Buenos Aires	13/55	2/35 sh	7/44	-1/31 pc
Caracas	31/88	20/68 c	32/89	21/70 pc
Lima	19/64	17/62 pc	19/64	18/61 pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 t	25/77	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	39/89	22/71 s	30/86	20/68 pc
Santiago	6/43	-2/28 pc	9/48	-1/31 pc

North America

Anchorage	21/70	6/43 s	18/64	9/48 pc
Atlanta	33/91	22/71 s	28/82	20/68 pc
Boston	29/79	16/61 sh	21/70	13/55 pc
Chicago	24/75	15/59 t	24/75	17/62 sh
Denver	31/88	14/57 pc	29/84	15/59 s
Detroit	29/79	17/62 c	25/77	16/61 pc
Honolulu	28/82	24/75 c	29/84	23/73 pc
Houston	35/95	23/73 s	34/93	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	28/82	14/57 s	29/84	16/61 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75 t	32/89	25/77 sh
Minneapolis	21/70	16/61 sh	24/75	16/64 c
Montreal	23/73	9/48 pc	23/73	9/48 s
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	29/84	19/66 pc	25/77	15/59 pc
Phoenix	42/107	27/80 s	43/109	29/82 s
San Fran.	23/73	11/52 s	22/71	12/53 pc
Seattle	18/64	9/48 c	20/68	11/52 pc
Toronto	24/75	14/57 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Vancouver	17/62	9/48 sh	18/64	11/52 pc
Washington	33/91	22/71 pc	27/80	17/62 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hos, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satellindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Uruguay	000417
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THE AMERICAS

Out-of-Date White House List? Not Possible, Secret Service Says

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secret Service officials have told Senate Republicans that their system of tracking White House passholders is not capable of producing an out-of-date list. The Clinton White House said it used just such a list as the basis for its requests to the FBI for sensitive files on employees of previous administrations.

The Secret Service briefing to the Senate Republicans appears to conflict with White House statements that its collection of FBI files on the former employees was an innocent mistake.

The Secret Service has refused to comment publicly on the episode. But three Republican senators said they were informed from the briefing, which occurred Thursday, that the Secret Service data bank is "constantly updated, within two or three days at most."

"The system is not capable of producing an out-of-date list," the senators said.

Last Friday, the FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, said that his agency's unquestioning provision of more than 400 confidential FBI reports to President Bill Clinton's aides in late 1993 and early 1994 constituted "egregious violations of privacy."

The reports included confidential background information on prominent Republicans and other officials with access to the White House during the Reagan and Bush administrations. Mr. Freeh said the White House had no justification for seeking the reports and the bureau had no excuse for providing them.

Mr. Clinton said last week that he was "sorry that it occurred and I believe that we will correct it."

The White house has blamed the acquisition of the files on "a mistaken understanding" that the individuals whose reports were improperly obtained "continued to have access to the White House compound after the start of the Clinton administration."

Administration officials suggested last week that the problem might have stemmed from the Secret Service's maintenance of two data banks, one of individuals with hard-card passes and another, larger compilation of people with occasional access as well as those with hard cards.

"It was thought that both programs would automatically delete all the names of those who had returned their passes, but apparently that worked at that time only for the hard-pass list and not for the larger access list," one official said.

Three Republican senators — Christopher S. Bond of Missouri, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Richard C. Shelby of Alabama — said the account they got from the Secret Service "seems to be at odds" with such reports.

According to the information provided by the Secret Service, they said, its passholder list explicitly notes who has an active pass and who does not.

"The Secret Service passholder list is merely an up-to-date computer printout of who has a valid pass and who does not," the three senators said in a letter to the chairmen of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Both committees have hearings scheduled on the episode this week. A copy of the senators' letter to the committees was provided to The Washington Post.

The latest version of the printout, the letter said, includes more than 24,000 names, daring back to 1983 and spanning the past three administrations.

Next to each name appears either an "A" for active or an "I" for inactive. Active signifies a valid passholder. Of the 24,000 names, the huge majority are inactive.

While the Secret Service has only one data base, it can generate two lists, one of active and inactive passholders and another of only active holders, the senators said. They said they were also told that since January 1993, when Mr. Clinton took office, "the Service has provided the Clinton White House with a list of only actives, on a basis of at least once a month throughout 1993 and 1994."

"It is logically inconsistent that the White House would have a mistaken understanding of who continued to have access to the White House," the senators said in their letter, "unless we are to believe that those handling the list failed to know the meaning of (A) and (I) after each name. Since the White House did request a printout of just the 'actives,' we are further puzzled by such a mistaken understanding."

POLITICAL NOTES

Casting Off the Teleprompter

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — The city of Washington is not the only thing Bob Dole left behind during his first swing as a retired U.S. senator running for president. The teleprompter, the most visible sign of Mr. Dole's effort to impose order on his campaign — or, as the candidate might argue, the campaign's effort to impose order on Mr. Dole — has made a fast exit from the Dole campaign arsenal, as well.

The unveiling of the teleprompter at his resignation speech almost a month ago signaled what his advisers said was a new phase in the campaign, in which he began regularly reading from a prepared text.

Mr. Dole, the presumptive Republican nominee, prefers to deliver more free-form speeches. They are folksy and often entertaining. They may or may not include, depending on his whim, the kind of carefully crafted attack lines that can win him a spot on the evening news. The teleprompter was supposed to take care of that, and for a while it did.

The first sign that this might not last came on his first campaign speech as a former senator, in Toledo, Ohio. A teleprompter was on hand. A prepared text was on hand. He followed it at first — but only at first. At the next stop, in Kansas, Mr. Dole disregarded his text, at the cost of a few pithy attacks on the president. A day later, the teleprompter had vanished, left behind on the plane. *(NYT)*

Double Trouble in Virginia

RICHMOND, Virginia — In the emerging race for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, a few things already are clear: Warner will win, Warner will lose and lots of folks will be downright confused.

In a quirk that is driving voters, consultants and headline writers batty, two men named Warner will square off for the state's top electoral prize this year. There is the Republican incumbent, John W. Warner, and the Democratic challenger, Mark R. Warner. Under Virginia law, the ballot will not identify which of them is the incumbent, let alone the Republican or the Democrat. Pictures are out of the question.

Although some analysts figure the name problem will make no difference in the end, others envision a chaotic scenario in which thousands of votes could be cast unwittingly for the wrong man. *(WP)*

Dole's Inner Circle of One

WASHINGTON — If you want to give advice to Bob Dole, you'd better learn how to get to the point, and it helps if he has known you for a long time. But never assume you will always be in his inner circle. Those who know him best say it is so small you may never find it.

Mr. Dole is a man who can decide to quit the Senate and not inform his longtime chief of staff until the last minute, a politician who can issue a controversial clarification of his position on abortion and not warn his campaign manager.

"With Bob Dole, there's no Svengali, no Rasputin," said Kim Wells, a former aide, "He's a sponge for information from a lot of different sources. He listens, he reads, and then he makes the decision himself." *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote:

Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, who chairs the Senate ethics panel, saying he would press ahead with hearings into how the White House obtained more than 400 FBI background files, including some of prominent Reagan and Bush administration aides:

"I can't conceive of any explanation for these files being requested. Until we have comprehensive public hearings, there is no way to know what might have been the motive." *(AP)*



David Alee/Agence France-Presse

Bob Dole campaigning in Savannah, Georgia, during a three-day swing.

Sexual Harassment in Military Declines

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An extensive Defense Department survey shows a significant reduction in the number of women in uniform who report suffering sexual harassment, but more than half still say they encounter offensive behavior.

Defense officials reviewing the results said they were encouraged by the drop to 55 percent, down from 64 percent in 1988, when the last poll was done. But the officials also expressed surprise and distress at the continuing high incidence of offensive behavior in the ranks.

"When you see 55 percent saying they feel some sexual harassment, you have to be concerned," one senior official said. "That's bothersome. You look at that number and you say, 'Gee whiz, what more can we do?' "

When asked in the poll about a wider-ranging list of possible forms of offensive behavior, 78 percent of the women said they had experienced some type in the previous year.

In particular, 70 percent reported being targets of crude behavior such as whistling, leering or the telling of unwanted sexual jokes; 63 percent suffered sexist behavior, meaning insulting or condescending attitudes; 41 percent received unwanted sexual attention such as touching; 13 percent experienced coercive proposals for sex in return for job advancement, and 6 percent were victims of sexual assault.

Senior defense officials called the findings unacceptably high and reiterated the department's policy of zero tolerance. Defense Secretary William J. Perry moved a year ago to adopt recommendations of a task force on harassment, clarifying the Pentagon's policy, increasing sensitivity training and revising systems for processing complaints.

But his aides said the new polling results could not be read as a measure of the success or failure of these stepped-up efforts since the survey was conducted from February to September last year just as the initiatives were being introduced.

Overall, the military's sexual harassment problem appears within range of that confronted by other large social groups, particularly those long dominated by men.

Away From Politics

• **Evangelical Christians must make amends** for segregationist preachings of the past, Ralph Reed, the head of the Christian Coalition, said Sunday in urging dialogue with black leaders. "There were white evangelicals in the South who justified Jim Crow and segregation and invoked Scripture to do it," Mr. Reed said in a television interview. "We paid a price for that." *(AP)*

• **A 35-year-old white man** was arrested by the police in Enid, Oklahoma, in connection with the latest in a string of fires that have damaged or destroyed black churches. Christopher Harper was being held in the city jail on an arson complaint, a police captain said. *(AP)*

• **A jury in Tampla, Florida,** awarded $500,000 to the family of a 13-year-old girl who collapsed from heart failure and died after riding on a roller coaster, saying the amusement park lacked essential medical equipment. But a circuit judge reduced the amount to $350,000 because the jury also found the girl's mother partly responsible for her death at the Busch Gardens ride. *(AP)*

Mexico May Give Vote To Its Citizens Abroad

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a surprise development, the main political parties of Mexico have agreed in recent negotiations on election reforms to grant citizens living abroad the right to vote in presidential elections.

As a result, lawmakers say, the Mexican Congress seems nearly certain to approve a constitutional amendment granting voting rights to the 7 million migrant workers and other Mexican expatriates in the United States. It is to vote on a package of election reforms this summer.

"Presidential voting for Mexicans abroad is now practically a certainty," said Alejandro Sobarzo, international affairs secretary of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, reflecting a widely held view.

The only thing that could stop the new voting measure, it appears, would be a complete impasse over broader electoral changes, but this is considered unlikely.

Politicians and academic specialists said the development could have far-reaching effects both here and in the United States, where one result could be extensive campaigning by Mexican politicians in vote-rich states like California, Texas and Illinois.

Some people in Mexico believe the expatriate vote could swing elections.

Estimates by academics and others on how many Mexicans living in the United States might cast ballots in the next presidential election, scheduled for the year 2000, ranged from 500,000 to 5 million.

About 35 million Mexicans are reported to have voted in the 1994 elections.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Precious California Water Becomes More So

If you drill it, they will come — like it or not. That's what the somewhat overwhelmed residents of tiny Olancha, California, have found since word got out that their water is some of the best around.

The water under Olancha, in the high desert of central California, is particularly pure because it comes from snowmelt in the Eastern Sierras that does not travel far before collecting underground, the Los Angeles Times reports. The water comes off of granite and does not pass through much sand or clay.

Which would be fine for Olancha — except that since one of the nation's largest brewers, Anheuser-Busch, and one of the biggest sellers of bottled water, Crystal Geyser, discovered the area and bought up land for bottling plants, local residents fear their precious water may be pumped dry.

"People were scared to death that they could take so much water that we would have nothing," said Melinda Salmonds, a longtime resident.

Olancha needs all the water it can get. It is regularly blasted by some of the worst dust storms in the region. The dust comes from a lake bed nearby that dried up early in the century when outsiders laid claim to the area's waters, diverting the Owens River into the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

Short Takes

Speaking of hot and dry, in Phoenix, where a 105 degree day is nothing unusual, people have found what amounts to an outdoors answer to air conditioning: a fake fog, produced by automated misting systems. The increasingly popular devices spritz cooling mist from their perches above the patios of restaurants and bars. Each establishment thus makes its own cumulonimbus. The secret of the device is to emit a "micro-fine mist" that cools people without soaking them.

Though federal judges have rejected an attempt to restrict indecency over the Internet, many U.S. schools have taken measures of their own to protect students from the network's seamier side. Permission slips are being sent home. Teachers monitor school networks for electronic mail containing inappropriate language or subject matter. Rules in some school systems — and more than half of American schools now give their students access to the network — ban students from using computers to harass, insult or attack others; peeking into classmates' files; damaging equipment; violating copyright laws, or exchanging passwords.

Bob Ringewold had his explanation ready when he turned in a rental car with a dent in the roof: A bird had bombed him — with a five-pound fish.

Mr. Ringewold and a friend, Verna Dawn, were driving near Lake Michigan when they spotted a young eagle flying overhead with a fish in its talons. It flew out of view.

"And then," Mr. Ringewold recalled, "ka-bam!" The fish, a sucker, had slammed onto the car's roof. Mr. Ringewold, no sucker himself, stopped to pick up the fish as evidence.

Back at Avis Rent-A-Car, he had to explain the story to the manager, Rick Ireland, who said he did not doubt Mr. Ringewold's word.

"A person couldn't make up a story like that," he said.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

POWs Alive in Korea, Report Says

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Defense Department report has concluded that as many as 15 U.S. soldiers taken prisoner during the Korean War are still alive in North Korea and that several may want to return to the United States.

The internal report, dated March 26, contradicts the Pentagon's earlier statements that it was unlikely that many U.S. soldiers might still be alive in North Korea. Instead, it describes a "recent flurry" of "very compelling reports" this year that U.S. prisoners are still being held.

A Defense Department spokesman, Sam Grizzle, confirmed the authenticity of the document, which was made available to reporters by a member of Congress, but said it did not reflect the formal views of the Pentagon.

"We've never ruled out the possibility of POWs, but we've never ruled it in," he said. "The memo is unsigned, and as far as I'm concerned, this is a draft memo."

The Pentagon has said in the past that it had compelling evidence only that two American defectors — not prisoners of war — are still alive in North Korea.

The March report was marked "for official use only" and was prepared by a Defense Department investigator, Insung O. Lee. Officials described Mr. Lee as a veteran investigator with the Office of Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Affairs, a Pentagon agency.

The two-page report bases its conclusions on sightings by North Korean defectors and visitors to the isolated nation.

"There are too many live-sighting reports, specifically observations of several Caucasians in a collective farm by Romanians and the North Korean defectors' eyewitness of Americans in DPRK, to dismiss that there are no American POWs in North Korea," it says, referring to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report says the evidence suggests that American prisoners are living in group compounds in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, and its suburbs, and that their movements "are apparently controlled by the North Korea government."

The document was made available by Representative Robert Dornan, Republican of California, who has suggested that Pentagon investigators failed to follow up on evidence suggesting that U.S. soldiers might still be held in North Korea, Vietnam and other former war zones.

A spokesman for Mr. Dornan, Al Santoli, said in an interview that the report had been turned over by Pentagon officials sympathetic to his efforts to pursue information about missing Americans.

While Mr. Lee's report offers no conclusive evidence that Americans are being held against their will in North Korea, it cites "a variety of additional sightings reports" in recent years suggesting that many American prisoners of war may still be alive.

"Several defector reports cite that there have been numerous Americans teaching English and American customs at the foreign-language department in Amnokgang College or a military reconnaissance school in Pyongyang," the report said. "These English language instructors are sometimes identified as U.S. defectors, but more frequently as 'American POWs.'"

The report also cited the account of a Romanian-American, identified only as Mr. Oprica, who worked in a North Korean factory in the 1970s.

According to the report, Mr. Oprica told the Pentagon in 1988 that during a sightseeing trip around North Korea in 1979, "the bus driver appeared to be disoriented and drove the bus through a collective farm" where Mr. Oprica saw "seven-10 Caucasians, including one individual with blue eyes, working in the fields."

"The workers appeared to be in their 50s," the report said. "Mr. Oprica was told by a female passenger that the Caucasian farmers were American prisoners of war."



Sheikh Hasina Wazed, Bangladesh's prime minister-elect meeting press after her apparent election victory.

Bangladesh Result Likely to Stand

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Despite angry protests and threats by some on the losing side, the victory in the general election last week of the party that led Bangladesh to independence in a civil war 25 years ago appears increasingly likely to be accepted without a recurrence of the turmoil and violence that have often marred politics here.

Final results will not be issued until new voting takes place on Wednesday at scattered polling places where vote rigging and intimidation were reported.

But Sheikh Hasina Wazed, the 49-year-old leader of the party, the Awami League, has begun discussions on forming a government. With the party likely to fall a few seats short of a parliamentary majority, she has won assurances of support, at least initially, from the party that ran third in the election.

The arrangement would reflect the complex crosscurrents of a country that has rarely known political peace. As the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who led the struggle for independence from Pakistan and headed the government until he was assassinated in 1975 by rebellious army officers, Sheikh Hasina has built her political career as a standard-bearer for civilian rule.

But her own government now seems likely to depend on backing from the Jatiya Dal, which is the personal political vehicle of one of the generals who usurped power here for a generation.

The Jatiya Dal leader, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, was toppled from power by street protests in which Sheikh Hasina was a major figure. His apparent willingness to strike a political bargain has been signaled from his cell in Dhaka's central prison, where he is serving a lengthy prison term for corruption.

Many in Bangladesh have ambivalent feelings toward its political past. The 15 years of military rule from Sheikh Mujibur's killing to General Ershad's ouster was associated with violence, corruption and human rights abuses. But many people think the generals were no worse than Sheikh Mujibur and in some ways preferable to the political turbulence that set in after 1991, when the first free election in nearly two decades returned the country to civilian rule.

Shortly before he died with 15 family members in a volley of gunfire, Sheikh Mujibur had used the power that flowed from a landslide election victory in 1973 to declare Bangladesh a one-party state, to close opposition newspapers and to establish the Awami League's own paramilitary guard, which quickly won a reputation for vicious persecution of rivals, some of whom disappeared and were never seen again. At least a third of all Bangladeshis voted for the Awami League last week, but many others still harbor deep fears of it.

While people here were relieved that the country managed to hold an election that was largely free of violence, the mood after the voting was subdued by apprehensions at what might lie ahead. There was concern that the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, which governed for five turbulent years until it stepped aside in March for a caretaker government, might contest its loss by calling mobs, or worse, army tanks, into the streets. That fear is receding.

Khaleda Zia, the party leader and bitter rival of Sheikh Hasina, said the party would make a formal demand for new voting in 112 districts won by the Awami League.

Japanese Cultists Still on Run

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A face stares anxiously from posters on just about every public bulletin board in Japan these days.

The face — angular, alarmed and acne-scarred — is that of Yasuo Hayashi, a fugitive member of the Aum Shinrikyo religious cult. Mr. Hayashi is one of seven fugitives the police have been seeking for more than a year in a vast effort to resolve the dozens of criminal cases in which the cult is accused.

The cult's guru, Shoko Asahara, was captured a year ago and is on trial on charges of organizing the nerve-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system and charges relating to other killings and kidnappings.

The police seem to have wrapped up much of their investigation connected to Mr. Asahara and are going all out to find Mr. Hayashi and the six other fugitives.

An especially intensive monthlong campaign to find them has just ended, apparently without the discovery of any clues. So far this year, the police have handed out hundreds of thousands of posters and handbills with the faces of the fugitives — sometimes showing them as they would appear with beards, glasses or even dressed as women.

The police searched vacant houses and cabins, hotels and rental villas, even rental cars, while 400 police officers combed a mountain range near Tokyo on the chance that they might find Mr. Hayashi and his confederates camping out.

The police decline to discuss the reason for the intensity of the manhunt. But the whispers in the government and in the Japanese news media are that the search is connected not just to the poison-gas attack but also to one of the most mysterious episodes of last year: the shooting of the national police chief, Takaji Kunimatsu, as he left his home to go to work.

Mr. Kunimatsu, who was shot by a gunman described as unusually tall — as Mr. Hayashi is — nearly died in the attack, and Japan's police lost great face by being unable to make any arrests in the case. Mr. Kunimatsu has recovered from his injuries and is back on the job, but the police are still mum about their suspicions.

The overall death toll from the subway attack rose to 12 this month when a man died without having regained consciousness. Thousands of people were injured in the subway attack, and a few remain in serious condition.

One of Japan's weekly magazines, Sunday Mainichi, reported that Mr. Hayashi and the other fugitives might have succeeded in fleeing Japan with false passports and settling in Thailand.

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Did a Woman's Rebuff Lead to Murder?

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For her, a young Japanese woman on vacation in New York, it was nothing more than a casual friendship with a pleasant young man, not a romance so much as a chance to practice her English.

For him, it was an obsession, the culmination of a longtime interest in East Asia. When she refused to marry him and resettle in New York, he grew increasingly upset and unbalanced — so much so, the police say, that he brutally attacked four women in New York City, killing one.

In an anguished two-hour conversation Saturday night, the Japanese woman described her friendship with John J. Royster, the 22-year-old man who the police say has confessed to the four attacks. Speaking by telephone from her home in central Japan, she said that she was startled when he abruptly asked her to marry him after they had met just a few times.

"When I said I had to go back to Japan, he lost his temper," she said. "His voice rose and he got angry. He yelled, 'Even though I'm begging you, you won't listen to me!'"

The woman, horrified at being cast in a real-life "Fatal Attraction" relationship, discussed the episode on the conditions that her name not be disclosed and that her parents and friends not be contacted.

A 28-year-old graduate of a junior college, she seemed staggered by the possibility that by dating Mr. Royster and then rebuffing him she could have triggered demons that led to a deadly rampage.

Mr. Royster is accused of attacking a 32-year-old piano teacher in New York's Central Park on June 4, leaving her in a coma. In the next few days, he is said to have badly beaten women on Manhattan's Upper East Side and in Yonkers, just north of New York City. He has also confessed, the police say, to killing Evelyn Alvarez, the owner of a Park Avenue dry-cleaning shop, on June 11.

The viciousness of those crimes contrasts with the Japanese woman's description of Mr. Royster. She said he was considerate — always speaking English clearly so she could understand better — and never used foul language or even suggested violence.

"If you ask me if he was sweet, yes, he was," she said.

She declined to discuss whether they had a sexual relationship. Instead, she painted a picture of a series of casual afternoon walks that had led to an extraordinary mismatch of intentions.

For her, it seems the meetings were nothing more than a lighthearted attempt to practice English and perhaps — though she did not say so in as many words — to flirt with an American while her boyfriend remained half a world away.

"This may sound bad, but I thought it'd be a chance to practice English," she said in so weak a voice that she could scarcely be heard. "I don't want it to sound as if I was using him, but I did want to keep him as a friend. It just happened that he was a young black guy, but it could've been an old man, an old woman, or a kid.

"I kept saying, 'I just want to be your good friend.' But I saw that he was increasingly obsessed with me, and it made me upset. He kept saying 'I love you,' and that bothered me, because I had a boyfriend I was living with in Japan, whom I wanted to marry."

She said she first met Mr. Royster on a Midtown street in New York a year ago. He started a conversation with her, telling her how much he liked eating sushi and how interested he was in Japan. She explained in her limited English that she was going to be returning to Japan in a few days. They talked for about five minutes, then exchanged addresses.

He did not write, but then at year's end, when she returned to New York, she sent him a Christmas card with a local return address. He contacted her, and they got together on a date around Christmas. He then began calling constantly.

The woman was busy in the first few weeks of January, but he telephoned frequently and she said she had difficulty putting him off.

Then when she had more time, in late January, she said, they would get together for afternoons and walk around Manhattan, sometimes ducking into coffee shops — except that Mr. Royster was so health-conscious he would not drink coffee.

"I told him I had a boyfriend I was thinking about marrying, so I couldn't be his girlfriend," she said.

He became increasingly upset as the date loomed for her return to Japan on Jan. 31.

"He would ask me to stay, and I would tell him I couldn't, and this would go on and on and on," she said. After she left, he wrote to her daily in February and early March, and he also telephoned frequently, sometimes twice in one day.

"In most of the letters, he would say how sad he was that we were separated in New York and Japan, so far away, and he would ask when I was going to return," she said.

The woman said that she sent Mr. Royster a birthday gift and card in March and one letter a bit later. The letters and telephone calls became less frequent, coming every 10 days or so. She received the last one May 20 — about two weeks before the first attack.

BRIEFLY ASIA

U.S. Carrier to Stay In East Asian Waters

TOKYO — The United States, in a new sign of concern at the strategic situation in East Asia, is planning to keep its Japan-based aircraft carrier in the region permanently and end its annual training missions to the Middle East, military sources said Sunday.

The sources said the decision was a clear statement that Washington believed the situation in East Asia was so volatile that it could not risk having the carrier out of the area.

The carrier Independence, berthed just outside Tokyo, has made annual "show the flag" and training voyages to Middle East ports since 1991, taking it out of the region for weeks each year. But this year's cruise was canceled and there are no plans to resume it in the coming years, the military sources said.

The new policy "allows the USS Independence to contribute additional U.S. naval presence in this important part of the world and react more quickly to situations before they become a crisis," the Kyodo news agency quoted a navy command spokesman as saying. *(Reuters)*

Burmese Dissident Faults Junta's Rallies

RANGOON — The democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said Sunday that government-sponsored rallies attacking her and denouncing the democracy movement were threatening the country's stability.

"I think it undermines the stability of the state, community peace and tranquillity to say, 'They are our enemies, attack them, crush them,'" she said to 4,000 supporters standing in the rain outside her home here.

"I never hear such slogans from people who come to this gathering," she said. "Even if I heard it I would not encourage it."

Hundreds of thousands of people have attended gatherings criticizing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and attacking "foreign interference." The rallies end with participants chanting slogans calling for the crushing of anyone out to "undermine" the state. *(Reuters)*

India Storm Kills 110

HYDERABAD, India — A slow-moving tropical cyclone hit the southeastern coast of India on Sunday, killing at least 110 people and driving thousands from their homes.

The dead were spread across Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and more than 190 people were reported missing. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Xavier Pastor of Greenpeace, after an anti-nuclear protest ship was forced from Chinese waters: "The naval authorities behaved in a much more civilized and clever way than the French did last year in Mururoa." *(Reuters)*

Arthur C. Clarke, author of "2001 — A Space Odyssey" and a longtime resident of Sri Lanka, pressing for Colombo to be an even six hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time instead of six-and-a-half hours. "I have pointed out the absurdity of this to every administration since 1970." *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

EU Fears Reform Efforts Are Stalled

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Concern is growing across the European Union that its internal reform efforts are stalling, a development that could delay the membership ambitions of Central and East European countries.

Nearly three months after the Union launched its intergovernmental conference — negotiations to redraft the group's governing treaties — officials have made little progress in narrowing the differences among the 15 member governments on issues ranging from reducing the use of national veto rights to forging a more-effective European foreign and defense policy.

"We have not negotiated a bit," one of the participants, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said bluntly. "We have just exchanged national positions."

Some officials blame the slow start to the talks on the lack of leadership from Italy, which holds the bloc's rotating presidency and is now leading the negotiations. A government was formed in Italy only last month.

Others point the finger at Britain, whose foot-dragging over EU integration has been exacerbated by the crisis over "mad cow" disease and London's policy of "noncooperation" in Union decision-making.

More important, many officials say, is the continuing absence of a unifying vision for Europe. Countries like Britain, Denmark, Sweden and to some extent France remain fearful of the ever-deeper integration still advocated by Germany and the Benelux countries.

"We are in the midst of a long series of negotiations, and we started without an ambitious, global view of Europe," said Willy de Clerq of Belgium, a Liberal member of the European Parliament who has been a leading advocate for closer integration. "It's always dangerous to start a negotiation when you don't know what you want."

Mr. de Clerq worried that the stall could prolong negotiations to the end of 1997, six months longer than planned. That would further delay membership negotiations with East European countries, which are scheduled to start six months after the conference ends.

Worried by the meager results and the possibility of delay, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and President Jacques Chirac of France vowed this month to try to give the talks a new political impetus when the EU holds its semiannual summit meeting in Florence on Friday and Saturday. EU foreign ministers will hold a special meeting in Rome on Monday to review progress in the talks.

France is eager for movement on foreign and defense issues because it sees a more-effective and forceful Union as a requirement for taking advantage of two recent reforms: Paris's decision to restructure its defense industry and move to a flexible, professional army, and NATO's decision to allow European states to carry out certain missions on their own.

"We don't know how to use the tools we are creating," a French official said.

Germany, meanwhile, is determined to develop EU policies in such areas as immigration and fighting international crime. Bonn also wants to alter the bloc's governing procedures to prevent single nations from blocking common policies.

Britain's recent obstruction of EU business in an effort to lift the ban on its beef exports has demonstrated the need for more flexibility, German and EU officials say.

But most countries remain opposed to a French-German effort to introduce a general flexibility clause in the Union's governing treaty. The southern states fear the clause will lead a hard-core of northern states, centered around Germany, to adopt a single currency, and be oriented mainly at expanding the Union's frontiers to the East.

And although most countries support the wider use of majority voting among EU governments, one or two capitals oppose it in most specific policy areas. Luxembourg, for example, fears that majority voting on tax issues would risk its status as an investment tax haven.

"If you do majority voting on a case-by-case basis, you get a minimum package," acknowledged Noel Dorr, the Irish negotiator at the talks.

Silvio Fagiolo, the Italian diplomat who has led the talks so far, dismissed the criticism that the talks have got nowhere, saying they have more clearly defined the core issues and narrowed the options for leaders to consider.

The real work of getting the talks moving will fall to Ireland when it takes over the EU presidency for six months in July.

Mr. Dorr said Dublin will have to work against the possibility that elections in Britain could paralyze the talks, since many Continental governments are reluctant to negotiate now in hopes of cutting a better deal with a Labor government next year.

At the same time, Ireland must ensure that the other 14 negotiators do not go so far as to reach an outline agreement that limits the bargaining room of the next British government.



Arnd Wiegmann/Reuters

A worker cleaning up trash left behind Sunday by anti-government demonstrators in Bonn's Hofgarten park.

Germans March Against Austerity Plan

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators streamed into Bonn from across Germany on Saturday to challenge government austerity measures that threaten the comforts and benefits of Europe's coziest welfare state.

On the fringes of the demonstration, police officers with shields and batons charged masked protesters who said they were anarchists and who hurled rocks and fired flares.

But the bulk of the protesters, estimated by German television at around 300,000, behaved more in the manner of weekend strollers in the park, with none of the rage that marked anti-austerity protests in France last fall.

The gathering nonetheless provided the most graphic display of the depth of public resentment at Chancellor Helmut Kohl's proposal to trim some $33 billion from the sick pay, health care and other benefits that have come to distinguish German labor conditions.

Mr. Kohl maintains that Germans must accept cuts in the cost of their labor if they are to compete in a global economy and meet the European Union's budgetary conditions for creating a common currency.

"This is a direct assault on our social state," said Dieter Schulte, leader of the German Labor Union Federation, which organized the protest. "But we will not allow the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer."

Germany currently faces record unemployment of around 4 million, which big business attributes in part to the high cost of employing workers.

The unions contend that the government's austerity measures are uneven because they demand savings from workers without commensurate sacrifices from their employers, and they say the measures will not solve unemployment.

"We demand that the companies take over their responsibilities," Mr. Schulte said.

"I ask Helmut Kohl, do you want to go down in history as the chancellor of the unification of Germany and of Europe or as chancellor of the highest unemployment in German history?"

Protesters began arriving in Bonn in the early morning aboard some 70 special trains, more than 5,400 buses and three riverboats. They swamped this tranquil Rhine town, whose shopkeepers and city center residents have complained bitterly about the disruption.

Klaus Murmann, the president of the Germany Employers' Federation, compared the protest to "an elephant trampling on the first, tender shoots of change."

Union leaders have said the demonstration is only a beginning to a "hot summer" of disruption to confront the government savings package, which Mr. Kohl wishes to put through legislatively in a few weeks.

Germans Hold 127 Rightists For Loud 'Sieg Heil!' Chants

Reuters

BERLIN — The police said Sunday they had temporarily detained 127 far-right extremists for loud chants of "Sieg Heil!" at a Saturday night rock concert in Ramsla, in Eastern Germany.

The chants were so loud they echoed throughout the town, the police said.

Some Albanians Get New Chance to Vote

Opposition Bid to Stop the Balloting Fails

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA, Albania — Despite an opposition boycott, Albania repeated elections on Sunday in 17 voting districts where irregularities may have helped the ruling party win last month's elections.

The opposition said the new vote was too limited to make up for widespread reports of ballot fraud, intimidation at polling stations and clashes between police and opposition supporters in the May 26 elections.

Two opposition parties — the Democratic Alliance and the Social Democratic Party — failed in a last-minute bid to have the Sunday vote declared illegal.

In first round voting, the ruling Democratic Party of President Sali Berisha won 101 of 140 seats in Parliament. Sunday's voting was not expected to change the election's basic outcome, and the Democrats' lock on power seemed secure.

But the reported fraud and the voting rerun augured poorly for Albania's young democracy, created after decades of one of the world's most brutal Communist dictatorships.

The European Union and the United States had called for at least a partial rerun, and last week the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights called for a completely new vote "in a free, fair and transparent manner."

A statement from the respected nongovernmental organization said that "ballot stuffing, multiple voting, voter list manipulation and public intimidation and violence" had prevented Albanians from freely electing their government.

The opposition staged a last minute withdrawal from the first round and went on to boycott runoff balloting a week later, demanding a full repeat of the vote.

No official observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitored the May 26 vote, were present in Albania on Sunday. Mr. Berisha's Democrats had invited members of a handful of European conservative and rightist parties to oversee the voting process.

About 350,000 people were eligible to cast their ballot in 600 polling stations. First official results are expected late Monday. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ **Nastase the Politician?**

The former tennis star Ilie Nastase said Sunday that he might stay in Romanian politics after a bruising campaign for Bucharest mayor that he seems certain to lose, Reuters reported from Bucharest.

"I think there's a pretty big chance I will stay," said Mr. Nastase, when asked whether he would run again.

He has been the highlight of nationwide municipal elections, which went into a second round on Sunday with a runoff between Mr. Nastase and the opposition candidate Victor Ciorbea.

Mr. Ciorbea, candidate of the Democratic Convention bloc, emerged from the first round two weeks ago with a 10-point lead, which it seemed unlikely Mr. Nastase could have closed.

Results are not expected before late Monday.



Bogdan Cristel/Reuters

Ilie Nastase, the former tennis star and candidate for Bucharest mayor, voting Sunday in the second round.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Kohl Looks at a 5th Mandate

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has told friends and political allies he will seek a fifth term of office in 1998 federal elections, a newspaper said Sunday.

Mr. Kohl, who has led Germany for 13 years, also gave himself away while talking about tax and pension reform at a recent news conference in Berlin, Bild am Sonntag said.

"I want to go into the election campaign with passed laws in hand, not mere declarations of intent," the paper quoted him as saying.

Mr. Kohl, 66, has been coy about whether he will run for another four-year term, but there is no obvious rival candidate inside his Christian Democratic Union. *(AP)*

Chirac Leads Verdun Tribute

VERDUN, France — President Jacques Chirac led 3,000 French and German youths on Sunday in a tribute to the 350,000 soldiers of both countries who fell in the Battle of Verdun, one of the bloodiest episodes of World War I.

Mr. Chirac called on the youths "to mobilize yourselves to make sure everyone in Europe will have his or her place to work in peace, security and prosperity and that justice and solidarity, will reign among the peoples of Europe."

"We must not disappoint history," he said in a speech affirming France's commitment to European unity and reconciliation with Germany, with which it fought three wars between 1870 and 1945. *(Reuters)*

Turkish Troops Kill 28 Kurds

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Turkish troops pressed their offensive against Kurdish guerrillas Sunday, killing 28 rebels along the Iraqi border, the regional governor's office said.

The announcement did not make clear whether the 5,000 troops who went into Iraq last week to pursue rebels were still there or involved in Sunday's action. No troop casualties were reported. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

ROME: Foreign ministers meet to prepare the EU summit conference and to discuss the "mad cow" crisis.

LUXEMBOURG: Meeting of transport ministers.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

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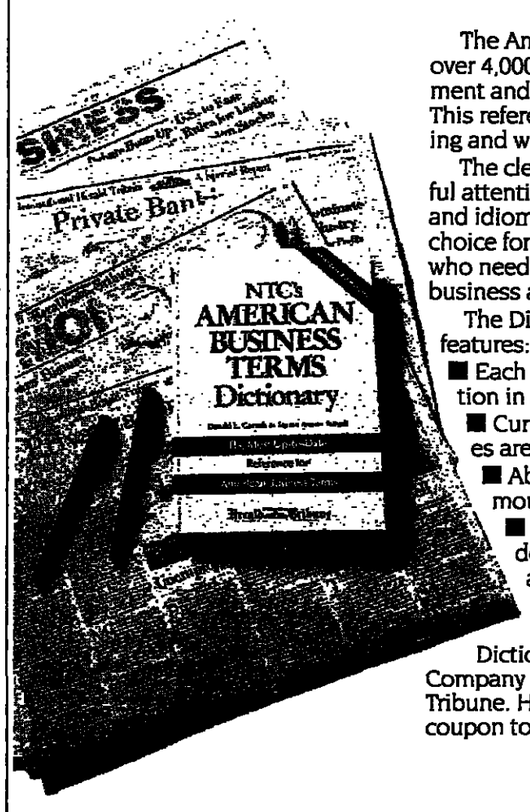
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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A / Sissela Bok

Should There Be a Right to Die?

The philosopher and psychologist Sissela Bok has written extensively on the subjects of terminal medical care and physician assisted suicide. A distinguished fellow at the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, she recently delivered the George W. Gay memorial lecture on medical ethics at Harvard Medical School, where she re-examined the conclusions of her 1970 doctoral thesis on voluntary euthanasia. Afterward, she spoke with Ken Shulman for the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Does a person have the right to put an end to his own life?

A. When I wrote my dissertation 26 years ago, I concluded that suicide for people in desperate straits was legitimate. But on the subject of voluntary euthanasia, I concluded that society could not take the risk of going in that direction. I understood the despair of people caught in a situation where they were being asked not to beg for help because it might harm other people later on.

But I felt there were sufficient risks in legalizing voluntary euthanasia, especially for people who were too weak to defend themselves, such as children or people in a state of unconsciousness.

Q. Were you arguing that only those people strong enough to commit suicide had a right to end their suffering?

A. I don't think it takes that much strength to commit suicide. What I was arguing was that there are many alternatives. Refusal of treatment. Refusal of hospitalization. Refusal of food. Hospice care. When you are being helped to die, that involves other people. And it involves the word "help," which is a very troubling word in this context.

Q. What has changed in the quarter of a century since you first examined this situation?

A. Unfortunately, in America, the most notable change is that our society has grown more brutal. There is more violence. And there is much less trust between physicians and their patients. We've gone farther in the direction of inequitable health care. It is true that the Dutch have a practice of tolerating voluntary euthanasia. But they at least have universal health care.

In America, there is a strong pressure on families to wish that the elderly and the very sick would pass away instead of using up all the remaining resources of the family. My conclusion today is that if we are going to experiment with voluntary euthanasia, America should be one of the last countries to begin.

•

Q. Is drifting off in a monthlong morphine haze more merciful than a swift termination of life?

A. It is definitely more lawful, as long as the morphine is only being given to still pain. When you talk about a swift termination of life, by an injection of poison for instance, this is an entirely different phenomenon. The person doing the killing may feel merciful. But there is something else going on as well.

Q. Has Dr. Jack Kevorkian contributed anything substantial to the debate on euthanasia?

A. Whatever else he has done, he has catapulted the discussion of voluntary euthanasia to the front of the public's attention. I think he has shown how difficult it is to draw lines. Many people in favor of voluntary euthanasia argue that it will only be for the terminally ill, only for people who have exhausted all other possibilities. Dr. Kevorkian has shown us that it is not going to be so easy to hold these lines. Not all of the people he has helped have been near death, or have been incapable of ending their own lives.

•

Q. Is the medical community capable of regulating itself? Or does it need stricter legislative guidelines?

A. I'm not sure that either of those will suffice. The medical community is trying to regulate itself, although until now it hasn't been all that successful. And we also have legislation that allows patients to refuse medical care. But the terrifying evidence in a recent SUPPORT study [Study to Understand Prognoses and Preferences for Outcomes and Risks of Treatments] shows that many doctors don't notice or respect their patients' wishes. We have all kinds of laws. I'm not sure that more laws will help.

Q. Why should a person with a degenerative disease like multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's, a person who wishes to die but cannot take his own life, be condemned to months or years of unabated suffering?

A. It is interesting that you put it in those terms, to say that this person cannot do it himself. If he can do it, then I think it is really wrong to ask other people. Perhaps it's linked to our service society. We drive our car in to be serviced. Now we are going to drive our body to be serviced. We don't want to do it ourselves. We want it to be done for us.



Paul Barker/Agence France-Presse

Police Superintendent Peter Harris surveying the damage from the IRA bomb in the Manchester city center.

BOMB: *Setback for Northern Ireland's Tortured 'Peace Process'*

Continued from Page 1

wider movement," Mr. McKittrick said. "It's hard to say, but it looks as if the army council is going one way and everyone else is going the other way."

At the same time, the explosion stiffened the resolve of unionists — the Protestants who want Northern Ireland to remain British — that Sinn Fein not be allowed to sit at the negotiating table without an unequivocal guarantee that it forever renounces all use of violence.

The position of the most extreme unionists, the party lead by the Reverend Ian Paisley, who has said he will storm out of the talks the moment Sinn Fein walks in, suddenly appears not so unreasonable to many Protestants.

And the larger, more moderate group, the Ulster Unionist Party, runs the risk of appearing too accommodating when it agrees to compromise, as it did last week in allowing former U.S. Senator George Mitchell, President Bill Clinton's representative, to serve as chairman of the talks.

Ken Maginnis, an Ulster Unionist Party leader who is a spokesman on security matters, said he now thought that Sinn Fein should not be allowed to join the talks even if the IRA caved in to the British and Irish governments' precondition that it publicly reinstate the cease-fire. And for good measure he also called for a return to the draconian policy of internment — locking up suspected terrorists — which the British abandoned in 1976.

The spreading political damage to the IRA was evident Sunday in statements by Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, which in the past has been more supportive of Sinn Fein than the British government has. He said his cabinet would meet Tuesday to "review very seriously and fundamentally our relationship with Sinn Fein and the Republican movement as a whole."

He called the bomb "a slap in the face to people who have been trying against perhaps their better instincts to give Sinn Fein a chance to show that they could persuade the IRA to reinstate the cease-fire."

The IRA has not taken responsibility for the blast, which has been soundly condemned in Washington and Dublin as well as London.

As he usually does in such situations, Mr. Adams delivered a carefully shaded statement, saying he regretted the injuries the bomb caused but refusing to condemn the bombing and emphasizing that it was not yet clear who had set it.

The timing of the attack seemed intended as a psychological blow. It came as the country is hosting the Euro 96 soccer tournament and just at the hour when the Queen celebrated her official birthday by presiding over the ceremony of precision marching called "trooping the color."

Politically, the timing was also important, for it happened only five days after the first round of the Belfast talks involving both the Irish and British governments and the political parties.

One analyst was convinced the Manchester bomb had been ordered by the army council, not by a splinter group.

"A bomb like that is a big operation," he said. "There's no precedent for a rogue unit operating in Britain. They're the best men over there. They need supplies. They follow orders. So I would assume it was authorized from on high."

Karpov Beats Kamsky To Take 4-2 Chess Lead

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Russian grandmaster Anatoli Karpov beat Gata Kamsky on Sunday in the sixth game of their chess world championship match to take a 4-2 lead in the 20-game series.

Playing black, Mr. Karpov, 45, forced Mr. Kamsky, 22, to resign after the 30th move, Itar-Tass news agency said.

Mr. Kamsky, who defected to the United States in 1988, is challenging the veteran player for the World Chess Federation title. The match is in Elista, Kalmyk Republic.

IRAQ: *Frustrated, UN Inspectors Leave*

Continued from Page 1

ernment newspaper, Ath Thawra, said Sunday that Baghdad's cooperation with the weapons inspection teams was being deliberately undermined.

Mr. Smidovich confirmed that there were army officers in the team, but he said it was irrelevant. He did not specify if the inspectors included Americans.

"I don't see as a drawback to being an army officer, since I myself am a reserve officer in the former Soviet Army," Mr. Smidovich said.

Mr. Ekeus said Friday in New York that he would arrive in Baghdad on Wednesday to present the UN Security Council's demand that inspectors be allowed into all suspected sites.

■ UN Warns Iraqis on Barriers

John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported earlier from the United Nations:

The Security Council has denounced Iraq's barring of United Nations experts from four military sites as "a new dimension of noncompliance" with the search for banned weapons.

The Security Council warned that it would accept no restrictions on inspections within Iraqi territory, as stipulated in the Gulf War cease-fire.

A statement on behalf of the council's 15 member countries was intended to demonstrate its resoluteness in the face of Iraq's latest defiance of the special team.

CAUSES: *Agony of Decision*

Continued from Page 1

should not be used in lab research.

"The fundamental goal of the week is to unite, for the first time in history, the international animal protection community," said the executive director of the National Alliance, Peter Gerard.

Activities will include a convention in Maryland from Thursday through Saturday and the celebrity dinner in Washington, which will be attended by the actresses Linda Blair, Tippi Hedren and Rue McClanahan, and the actor Earl Holliman.

The week will culminate with a march on Sunday and a day of lobbying Congress next Monday.

Each event will be countered by demonstrations and messages from another perspective.

Most visible will be AIDS activists from groups like Act Up, the AIDS Action Council, the National Association of People With AIDS, Treatment Action Group and Project Inform.

These and other groups have signed a consensus statement, to be released at a news conference on Monday, voicing support for "compassionate" and "humane" treatment of animals but giving unequivocal backing to their use in medical research.

"Animal research is essential to progress in the study, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS, including the development of new approaches that may ultimately lead to a cure," reads a draft of the statement.

Activists said they planned to disrupt the convention and celebrity dinner with leaflets and acts of civil disobedience.

Gorbachev's Last Dance?

The Soviet Union's Last Leader Is Trounced

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader who pursued the Russian presidency despite the warnings of his close aides and the pleadings of his wife, was roundly rejected by voters on Sunday and finished far behind the pack.

Exit polls and early returns suggested that the last leader of the Soviet Union received around 1 percent of the vote and finished a distant sixth or seventh in his first race for elected office.

For Mr. Gorbachev, who campaigned energetically and ignored constant predictions of his electoral humiliation, the outcome was a footnote to a famous career.

But the results reflected the widespread hostility that millions of Russians feel for a man who they believe neither fully rejected communism nor fully embraced democracy in his years in power.

By trying to straddle the fence between the two camps, he earned the enmity of both.

"A lot of people just think he's a chatterbox," said Boris Masterov, a psychologist in Moscow. "People see him as an ambiguous and weak man, and that's a bad combination for a public figure."

Over the years since the fall of the Soviet empire, Mr. Gorbachev has frequently complained that he was the victim of an "information blackout" in the Russian media.

So during the campaign, he seemed pleased to be back in the limelight and delighted to have a chance to explain and defend himself. But he often gave long, rambling and bizarre answers to relatively simple questions from voters.

In general, he conveyed the impression of a vigorous man who had retired, or been forced to retire, too young; who was desperate for an audience, even a hostile audience, and who could not quite shake his love for politics. More than anything else, he seemed to crave redemption in the eyes of his country.

But instead of redemption he met with indifference and deep hostility on the campaign trail. One man smacked him on the side of the head. Others spat at him or shook their fists. While there were also some friendly faces, few bothered to vote for him.

During the campaign, Mr. Gorbachev assailed the major candidates, President Boris N. Yeltsin and Gennadi A. Zyuganov, saying Mr. Yeltsin's reforms were leading the country to disaster and Mr. Zyuganov's program would be a throwback to the past.

And on Sunday, he called on Russians to vote against both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov in the second round run-off in early July. He said he would not quit politics but would "organize a powerful opposition party or public movement."

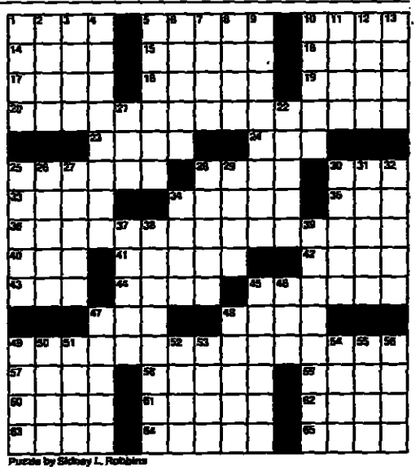
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Thick slice
5 To the rear, nautically
10 First of all
14 June honoree
15 Fracas
16 Taunt
17 Pennsylvania and Park, e.g.: Abbr.
18 Elephant of children's lit
19 Burden
20 Ad puff
22 Not so much
24 One of Alcott's "Little Women"
25 "Jingle Bells" conveyance
28 Osmose
30 Pie — mode
33 Covering for a baby's bottom
34 Fire
35 Future blossom
36 Ad puff
40 Hawaiian garland
41 —Chalmers (farm machinery name)
42 "The jig —!"
43 Printers' measures
44 Baby-faced
45 Most skilled
47 Wall Street operator, for short
48 "This one's —!"
49 Ad puff
57 Pitch
58 "Pal Joey" writer John
59 15th or so
60 Poet Lazarus
61 Bay window
62 Alternatives to pastes
63 Socials
64 Jell-O shapers
65 Angel's topper

DOWN

1 Armed forces chow item
2 Popocatepetl emission
3 Uppermost point
4 Papal throne site
5 Surprise attack
6 A-frame supports
7 Priests' robes
8 Achievement
9 Polished mosaic floor
10 Ecstasy's opposite
11 Game show answer signal
12 Adjoin
13 Intertwine
21 Sister of 24-Across
22 Eastern V.I.P.
26 No longer fresh
28 Burdened
27 Hip swiveler of fame
28 Any song by 27-Down
29 Schmos
30 Mistreat
31 Dillies
32 Modify to fit
34 Skirt accessory
37 Mother-of-pearl
38 Site for a poker game
39 — City (Denver's nickname)
45 Historical records
46 Yuppie's auto
47 Rand McNally book
48 Paddled
49 Sharpen
50 Actor Cronyn
51 — la Douce
52 "Comin' — the rye"
53 Ice pellets
54 Bright thought
55 Archer William
56 Bygone gas brand



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of June 14

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REPORT: *Republicans See Role by First Lady in Foster Inquiry*

Continued from Page 1

mony of several current and former White House officials, saying phone records, entry logs and accounts from law-enforcement officers and Justice Department officials "shatter the wall of denial erected by close Clinton associates."

They characterized the accounts of some Clinton friends and White House aides as "unbelievable," "highly implausible," and in one case, almost "contemptuous" of Congress.

The report does not allege that President Bill Clinton had any role in what it calls a "pattern of highly improper conduct" in the days after Mr. Foster died.

Instead, it dwells at length on Mrs. Clinton, her chief of staff Margaret Williams, and her close friend Susan Thomases. It says Ms. Thomases and Ms. Williams were the first lady's "key agents" in the matter of how Mr. Foster's papers were treated, and who had access to them. Mrs. Clinton has publicly denied she tried to limit access to Mr. Foster's papers.

The Republican report says Ms. Williams searched Mr. Foster's office at Mrs. Clinton's behest the night of his death, finds credible a uniformed Secret Service officer's testimony that Ms. Williams removed a box of documents that night, and reaches the "inescapable conclusion" that two days later the first lady discussed limiting law enforcement officers' access to Mr. Foster's office.

Since then, said the report, White House officials have continued a pattern of obstruction and concealment.

"At every important turn, crucial files and documents "disappeared" or were withheld from scrutiny whenever questions were raised," it said.

Committee Democrats are preparing their own report. Their counsel, Richard Ben-Veniste, declined to discuss what their report would say about the investigation of Mr. Foster's death and the handling of his papers. "Our report will deal with facts, not hypotheses that reach far beyond the actual record," he said.

The Republicans were especially critical of Bernard Nussbaum, the former White House counsel, and his staff, saying that they "deliberately prevented career law-enforcement officers from the Department of Justice and Park Police from fully investigating the circumstances surrounding Mr. Foster's death, including whether he took his own life because of troubling matters involving the President and Mrs. Clinton."

TRADE: *China and U.S. Teeter on the Brink of Anti-Piracy War*

Continued from Page 1

manding that China close plants illegally making compact discs, improve enforcement in Guangdong Province near Hong Kong and other areas where piracy is rampant and strengthen efforts to stop copycat exports.

According to U.S. officials, Washington is demanding that China clean up 30 identified pirate CD plants, shutting down 10 to 12 of them and forcing the rest to sign licensing agreements or joint ventures with American companies.

Most of all, Washington wants clear guidelines to make sure police and customs officers enforce the agreement. Part of a verification process will be regular consultations with U.S. trade officials.

In the last few weeks, Beijing has hinted a new licensing system was being set up. It ordered that new CD plants set up without Beijing's approval be shut down and has pledged no new ones would be opened. The administration also wants China to open its markets to U.S. entertainment and computer companies.

Comments by American officials and business executives over the past week indicated an agreement was emerging that would offer both sides something, but fall short of meeting Washington's ultimatum. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

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Alarm Over Karadzic Clouds Peace Process

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

FLORENCE — Considering that he is a global pariah who is virtually confined to his homeland, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, cast a remarkably broad shadow last week over an international conference on the Bosnian peace process.

For two days at the conference in Florence, Mr. Karadzic was the focus of intense and sometimes bitter debate among delegates to the Peace Implementation Council, made up of more than 40 countries and organizations involved in the reconstruction of Bosnia.

Alarm over his continued grip on power colored almost every discussion about reaching an enduring Balkan peace.

The U.S. envoy John Kornblum arrived in Belgrade over the weekend to pressure President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to help oust Mr. Karadzic, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Karadzic is regarded as a prime instigator of Serbian resistance to complying with peace accords signed last year in Dayton, Ohio, which ended three and a half years of war. In large part due to Serbian intransigence, key elements of the accord designed to pacify Bosnia have yet to be even partially fulfilled halfway through the yearlong deployment of a U.S.-led peacekeeping force.

In addition, as an indicted war criminal who continues to travel freely in the Balkans, Mr. Karadzic epitomized the pitfalls inherent in the unwillingness of the United States and other sponsors of the Dayton accords to put muscle behind the agreements.

Surrender of indicted war criminals is only one element that is going unfulfilled. Others, including permission for the return of refugees to their places of origin, free travel throughout divided Bosnia and the creation of a free press, are being flouted, not only by the Serbs but also by the Muslim-led Bosnian government and its Croatian allies.

"The condition we are facing is simple and at the same time fraught with danger," said Antonio Cassese, president of the UN war crimes tribunal in The Hague, who campaigned for Mr. Karadzic's arrest. He added that the credibility of leading powers — the United States, Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Germany — was at stake if they did not take action regarding the obligations that they had guaranteed.

For all their pessimism regarding Mr. Karadzic, officials nevertheless said they were heartened by the conclusion during the conference of an arms control agreement that they said would help stabilize the entire Balkan region. The accord was signed by the Bosnian factions as well as Serbia and Croatia.

The agreement set ceilings on the number of weapons in five categories: battle tanks, artillery pieces larger than 75mm, armored combat vehicles, combat planes and attack helicopters. Yugoslavia, of which Serbia is the dominant republic, remains the leading regional power, with a more than two-to-one edge in weapons over Croatia and Bosnia.

Under the agreement, Bosnia as a whole would be allowed the same number in each category as Croatia, but the Bosnian total is split between the Bosnian-Croat federation and the Serb Republic and would allow the federation twice as many weapons as the Serbs.

While detailed inventories of arsenals remain to be conducted, it is thought that the new limits would force reductions in the Serbs' weaponry while allowing the federation's to increase.

In 16 months, each party must be within the limits, and the agreement empowers international inspectors to monitor progress.

Mr. Kornblum, the U.S. envoy who was heavily involved in the negotiations, predicted that the accord would be a factor in "military stability for the entire region."

The United States is committed to training the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army and is trying to collect military aid from allies to fund armaments, and Mr. Kornblum argued that U.S. training will create a "sense of parity" among the Bosnians.

The other major business of the conference, which ended Friday, was to promote countrywide elections by Sept. 14 meant to create a common Bosnian Parliament.

On that score, the conference overlooked the apparent lack of human rights and democratic conditions in Bosnia in the name of moving ahead. Under the Dayton accord, Sept. 14 is the deadline for holding the vote. Dayton called for establishment of a neutral political environment before the elections, but, according to ground monitors, no such climate exists, either in the Serb Republic or in the sectors controlled by the Muslim-led government and the Croats.

"There is troubling evidence of a trend not only to accept but also to institutionalize ethnic separation," said the report delivered by Carl Bildt, the international mediator in charge of overseeing civilian affairs in Bosnia.

U.S. officials did not dispute the reports and complaints, but maintained that postponing elections would only aggravate them.

Virtually everyone in Florence agreed that as long as Mr. Karadzic remained head of the Bosnian Serbs' republic, reconciliation would never happen.

There was, however, a yawning gap between expressions of dismay at the conference and willingness to take steps to get rid of Mr. Karadzic.

In the end, conference members concluded it was up to Mr. Karadzic to make himself disappear.

"The council made clear to the leadership of the Serb Republic that the continuation in public authority of Mr. Karadzic was unacceptable," the final communiqué said.

"He should remove himself from the political scene."



Wade Goddard/Reuters

Adolf Ogi, the Swiss defense minister, inspecting Swiss soldiers in Sarajevo who are part of the peacekeeping force in Bosnia.

A Mother Asks Why

Exploring Unabomber Suspect's Past

By Serge F. Kovaleski and Lorraine Adams
Washington Post Service

SCOTIA, New York — The image still haunts Wanda Kaczynski. She can still see the photograph of her baby son, pinned down on his hospital bed. It offered what she now sees as a clue into how her oldest son grew into the troubled man he would become.

He was terrified, spread-eagled so doctors could examine what they believed was a severe allergic reaction. His naked body was blotched with hives. His eyes, usually normal, were crossed in fear.

A tiny woman of 79 behind heavy eyeglasses, Wanda Kaczynski dwells on the memory as she tries to explain her son, Theodore John Kaczynski, 54, and the path that led him to a Montana jail cell, where he is being held as the main suspect in a string of bombings linked to the Unabomber that killed three and injured 23 others over the course of 18 years.

She knows that many children endure early wounds and go on to be well-adjusted. But over the years, as the Kaczynskis tried futilely to help Theodore find a normal life, they kept looking for a cause for his anger and pain. Wanda Kaczynski always came back to his weeklong hospitalization as a 9-month-old infant.

She has sought refuge in psychological theories of infant trauma, hypotheses about hospitalizations between 6 and 14 months of age, knowing these conjectures may seem a slim peg on which to hang so much tragedy.

"I ponder endlessly over it," she said in her first interview since her son was arrested April 3. "What could I have done to keep him out of the wilderness? What could I have done to give him a happier life?"

"And yet there were so many happy, wonderful times with the family," she said. "I just don't. I just don't know."

This is the Kaczynski family's torment. They talk about it now as they try to save the oldest son from a possible death penalty and themselves from unbearable anguish. The Kaczynskis were bookish, a bit odd to their working-class neighbors, but inside the four walls of their suburban Chicago saltbox, a battle to understand Ted went on for years.

The effort became more disturbing as Theodore Kaczynski slipped deeper into the wilderness, forbidding family visits, sending his mother and brother letters more angrily abstruse, until finally lapsing into a silence he keeps today.

Though at times he seemed like a normal child — well-behaved, attached to his family — every so often he would shut down, refusing to speak or make eye contact, staring downward, out of reach. Why did he have so few friends? Why no girlfriends? Up in his attic room, what was he thinking?

"I would try to draw Ted out," his mother said. "'What's bothering you?' I would ask him. I don't know whether he knew himself what was bothering him. All he knew, I think, is that he felt rotten."

His mother used lemonade and cookies to lure neighborhood children, hoping Ted would make a friend. When his father saw Theodore's violent reaction to a rabbit killed during a hunting trip, he gave up the sport. When his son left home, they wrote letters, sent money, begged him to visit.

But they never seriously considered psychiatric help. That was for the rich, the elite. Maybe no one can remember the stigma, but Wanda Kaczynski can. People back then often said the key question about a troubled child was, "Did he kill little animals?" That wasn't Ted.

"He cherished them, he took care of them," she said. "He was upset if they were hurt or caged. What do you say to someone: 'Well, he gets moody?'"

She still holds out hope that Theodore Kaczynski is not the Unabomber, though she still thinks her younger son, David, did the right thing in turning his brother over to the FBI. "I just can't convince myself that he could've done it," she said.

This week, the government is expected to indict Theodore Kaczynski on charges growing out of the 1995 fatal bombing of a Sacramento timber association executive.

Wanda and David Kaczynski, 46, tried, over the course of two recent interviews with The Washington Post, to unravel the suspect as his family knew him. They spoke, accompanied by their lawyer, Anthony P. Bisceglie, not to excuse Theodore Kaczynski, but so that others might see him as they do: as a sad and disturbed man, not the evil genius that has been portrayed in the media.

More than 50 years ago, Wanda Kaczynski had the sense that Ted's separation from her during his hospital stay had had a traumatic effect. When she took him in for treatment, Ted cried and reached for her when the nurses shooed her out. It was hospital policy at the time to keep visitors away from sick children. She was allowed to visit him only once that week. He would not look at her when she arrived and days later when she returned to take him home.

Using the third person, she wrote her observations in a baby book she kept during Ted's first year of life, a volume she recently turned over to the FBI.

Feb. 27, 1943. Mother went to visit baby. Mother felt very sad about baby. She says he is quite subdued, has lost his verve and aggressiveness and has developed an institutionalized look.

March 12, 1943. Baby home from hospital and is healthy but quite unresponsive after his experience. Hope his sudden removal to hospital and consequent unhappiness will not harm him.

He was a happy baby when she took to the hospital, but when she brought him home he was limp and unresponsive, "like a bundle of clothes."

She spent days coaxing, cajoling, rocking, holding, until she finally elicited some response.

A few years later, the family pediatrician showed her and Ted, then 4, the awful photograph the hospital had left in his record. Ted was pinned down so the physicians could photograph his hives. "Ted glanced at it and he looked away," she recalled. "He refused to look at it anymore. And I thought, 'Oh my God, he's having the same feelings that he had when he was held down that way.'"

In the years since then, child development experts have written widely about the effects of separation and trauma in the very young, but Wanda Kaczynski needed only to see the photograph to grasp how helpless her baby felt.

This showed up, she now believes, in his extreme reactions to everyday events, as well as his lifelong aversion to hospitals.

Jazz Legend Ella Fitzgerald Dies

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ella Fitzgerald, whose sweet, silvery voice and endlessly inventive vocal improvisations made her the most celebrated jazz singer of her generation, died at home in Beverly Hills, California on Saturday. She had been suffering from diabetes and its circulatory system complications for many years. She was 79. In 1993, both of her legs were amputated below the knees.

A preeminent American singer who brought a classic sense of musical proportion and balance to everything she touched, Miss Fitzgerald won the sobriquet "First Lady of Song" and earned the unqualified admiration of most of her peers.

Stylistically she was the polar opposite of her equally legendary peer, Billie Holiday, who conveyed a wounded vulnerability. Even when handed a sad song, Miss Fitzgerald communicated a wistful, sweet-natured compassion for the heartache she described. Where Miss Holiday lived out the dramas she sang about, Miss Fitzgerald, viewing them from afar, seemed to understand and forgive all. Hers was a voice of profound reassurance and hope.

Over the decades, Miss Fitzgerald performed with big bands, symphony orchestras and small jazz groups. Her repertory encompassed show tunes, jazz songs, novelties (like her first major hit, "A Tisket A-Tasket," recorded in 1938), bossa nova, and even opera ("Porgy and Bess" excerpts). At her jazziest, her material became a springboard for ever-changing, ebullient vocal inventions, delivered in a sweet, girlish voice that could leap, slide, or growl anywhere within a range of nearly three octaves.

Miss Fitzgerald was renowned both for her delicately rendered ballads and her pyrotechnical displays of scat improvisation. (The jazz historian Barry Ulanov traced the term be-bop to her spontaneous interpolation of the word "re-bop" in her 1939 recording of "T'Ain't What You Do, It's the Way That You Do It.") She was sometimes criticized for a lack of bluesiness and emotional depth. But her perfect intonation, vocal acrobatics, clear diction and endless store of melodic improvisations — all driven by powerful rhythmic undercurrents — brought her nearly universal acclaim.

During her long career, Miss Fitzgerald recorded with Duke Ellington, Count Basie and Louis Armstrong. Her series of "Songbook" albums, celebrating such songwriters as Cole Porter, Harold Arlen, the Gershwins, Rodgers and Hart and Ellington, helped to elevate the work of the best American songwriters to a stature widely recognized as art song.

"I never knew how good our songs were," Ira Gershwin once said, "until I heard Ella Fitzgerald sing them."

Although most biographies give her birthdate as 1918, her birth certificate and school records show her to have been born a year earlier, on April 25, 1917, in Newport News, Virginia.

She was the product of a common-law marriage between William Fitzgerald and Temperance Williams Fitzgerald. The couple separated within a year of her birth, and with her mother and a Portuguese immigrant named Joseph da Silva, she moved to Yonkers, New York.

Ella Fitzgerald was the most celebrated jazz singer of her generation.

As early as 1942 and 1943, Miss Fitzgerald began to be influenced by the experiments of such be-bop instrumentalists as Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie. She incorporated elements of be-bop rhythm and harmony into her singing, and while on tour with the Gillespie band in 1946 she embraced the music wholeheartedly. A year earlier, she had recorded what would become one of the most influential vocal jazz records of the decade, a version of "Flying Home" in which she indulged extensively in the phonetic improvisation known as scat. Where other singers, most notably Armstrong, had tried similar improvisation, no one before Miss Fitzgerald employed the technique with such dazzling inventiveness. Two years later, when Decca released her sensational be-bop version of "Lady Be Good," Downbeat magazine proclaimed her "as great a master of bop as she has been of swing."

Dictated largely by the fads of the moment, Miss Fitzgerald's pre-1955 pop recording career was an artistically mixed bag and stood distinct from her work as a swing and jazz singer in nightclubs. One of the artistic high points of the years she recorded for Decca was a 10-inch long-playing record, "Ella Sings Gershwin," which she recorded with the pianist Ellis Larkins in 1950. She recorded for Decca between 1935 and 1955.

Miss Fitzgerald's life changed when Norman Granz, the impresario of the popular Jazz at the Philharmonic series, invited her to join the touring jam sessions in 1949. One of her most popular numbers, "How High the Moon," became the unofficial signature tune of the series. The relationship developed into one of the most productive artist-manager partnerships in the history of jazz. When Miss Fitzgerald's contract with Decca expired, she became the first artist Mr. Granz signed to his new Verve label. It was under his supervision that she undertook the series of landmark "Songbook" albums that brought her voice to a large nonjazz audience.

After 1955 through the mid-1960s, Miss Fitzgerald concentrated on material that was almost consistently commensurate with her artistry, and her career soared. She made her first featured film appearance in "Pete Kelly's Blues," in 1955, and in 1957 presented her own concert at the Hollywood Bowl. In April, 1958, she gave a Carnegie Hall concert with Ellington to celebrate the release of "Ella Fitzgerald Sings the Duke Ellington Songbook."

From the early 1970s, Miss Fitzgerald began to have eyesight problems complicated by diabetes, and in 1986, she had open heart surgery, but returned to the concert stage the following year, when she was awarded the National Medal of Arts.

Despite ill health, she continued to perform at least once a month into the early 1990s.

Troops in Burundi Said to Kill Dozens Of Hutu Civilians

Reuters

BUJUMBURA — Burundian troops massacred at least 70 Hutu civilians in central Burundi on Thursday, community workers said Sunday, quoting survivors.

The expatriate workers — who have lived in the area of the massacre for two years but declined to be identified — showed a list compiled from local residents of the names of 40 Hutu and one member of the Twa ethnic group killed.

They said 30 other Hutu were killed but could not be named by residents as they had only recently arrived in the area of four hills near the Kaniga river in the northwest part of Gitega Province.

They said about 175 soldiers in six trucks arrived on the Kibimba hillon Thursday and in five hours killed the 71 with assault rifles, machine guns and bayonets.

Mourão-Ferreira Dies, Portuguese Poet and Critic

The Associated Press

LISBON — David Mourão-Ferreira, one of the foremost figures of contemporary Portuguese literature, died Sunday after a long battle with cancer. He was 69.

"Portugal loses a great writer, poet, romanticist, critic and literature professor," said his close friend, former President Mário Soares.

The son of a historian, Mr. Mourão-Ferreira began his prolific career while still a literature student in the late 1940s, writing essays, fiction and poetry.

He went on to win a string of literary prizes from the 1950s to the 1990s and saw his works translated into French, Spanish, English, German, Norwegian, Italian, Swedish, Polish, Bulgarian and Romanian.

Among his best known works were "Gaivotas em Terra" (Seagulls on Land), 1959, "Hospital de Letras (Literary Hospital), 1966, and "As Quatro Estações" (The Four Seasons), 1980.

Mr. Mourão-Ferreira never used a typewriter or a computer, preferring to write by all of his works by hand.

Gaza Court Orders Officials To Justify Detention of Critic

Reuters

GAZA — The High Court of Gaza ordered the Palestinian Authority on Sunday to justify its detention of Dr. Eyad R. Sarraj, a human rights advocate.

Dr. Sarraj, an outspoken critic of President Yasser Arafat's administration, was arrested last week and in a note smuggled from prison he said he had been beaten by policemen who were trying to frame him on a drug charge.

The High Court gave Attorney General Khaled Qidra five days to explain why Dr. Sarraj was still in detention.

Dr. Sarraj, 53, a psychiatrist who heads an independent citizens rights group, was arrested by the Palestinian Authority for the third time on June 9. Last month, the police detained him for more than a week after The New York Times quoted him as saying that the Palestinian Authority was "corrupt, dictatorial and oppressive."

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Herald Tribune

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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A Chance for Russia?

At defining moments, destiny seems to provide some nations the essential leader — the George Washington, or the Nelson Mandela. Other nations, less blessed, must muddle through under the imperfect guidance of mere mortals. Boris Yeltsin, the president of Russia who was up for re-election this Sunday, has displayed ample imperfections during a five-year term.

Mr. Yeltsin, 65, has proved himself a man of great courage and stubborn determination. At times he has shown an uncanny ability to project himself as the emblem of a new Russia, embodying common people's yearnings, after seven decades of large-scale repressions and everyday indignities, for freedom and — in the word that Russians come back to again and again — normalcy. At other times, however, he has acted with the brutality and arrogance of a czar.

Those who focus on the latter sometimes forget how much Russia has changed in five years.

Russians today are freer than they have ever been — traveling abroad, starting their own businesses, owning their own farms and apartments, communicating on the Internet, reading what they want and speaking with whomever they please. Some of the worst-case scenarios have not come to pass: famines and mass social upheaval, Yugoslav-style conflict, the breakup of the Russian Federation itself, encroachments into Ukraine or the Baltic republics.

Four years ago the economy was in free fall. Today it has bottomed out and, on a foundation of private enterprise, may be beginning to rebound.

Despite that, it should come as no surprise that Mr. Yeltsin is facing an uphill battle. Russians are in the midst of simultaneous political and economic revolutions.

Overnight they lost their flag, their anthem, their ideology, their standing in the world and what more than one generation had been assured was their history. Adopting a new identity cannot be easy. They inherited from corrupt Communist rulers a ravaged environment and a misdeveloped, hypermilitarized economy plundered of its natural resources. In the best of circumstances, reform would have been long and painful.

Mr. Yeltsin has not provided the best of circumstances. He undermined reform by allowing cliques of powerful sycophants to control key segments of the economy. He undermined democratization by issuing decrees when Parliament would not pass laws and by ignoring laws that did not suit him. He abandoned his early campaign against bureaucrats' perks and power, allowing the infamous Russian state to continue lording it over its citizens. He betrayed the cause of human rights with his brutal suppression of the Chechen rebellion.

Now he seeks a second chance. If polls are to be believed — an open question — Mr. Yeltsin and the Communist Gennadi Zyuganov will lead a crowded field, to face each other in a runoff about three weeks hence. The Communists have nothing to offer but embittered nostalgia, and this is probably their last chance; their backers are old and dying off. If Mr. Yeltsin wins, it will be not because he is any longer loved but because voters fear new upheavals more than the troubles they have come to know.

It is sad that this historic election does not offer long-suffering Russians a more attractive choice. Even if President Yeltsin is re-elected, no one can be sure whether he will choose a path of reform and open government or one of authoritarian nationalism.

But it is worth recalling that the election itself, Russia's first ever for paramount leader, is a huge experiment and, if successfully carried off, a great step forward. With luck, it could provide Russians the space and time they need to continue the remarkable progress they have made, away from the ferment of Kremlin politics, in learning to build their own lives.

Then, five years from now, it would not matter so much who occupied the Kremlin.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Red Cross Workers Are Killed and Who Cares?

By David Rieff

NEW YORK — On June 4, three delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross were murdered in northern Burundi. Reto Neuenschwander, Cedric Martin and Juan Ruffino, all in their 30s, understood the risks they were taking by working in Burundi, where an average of a hundred people have been massacred every week for the past year.

Casualties and risk are nothing new for the Geneva-based committee. Over and over again, its delegates have paid for their valor and commitment with their lives.

The organization routinely operates in places that most private relief groups and United Nations agencies find too dangerous. But last Wednesday it suspended its work in Burundi, and it has no plans to return.

There were 60,000 people living in the area where the three Red Cross delegates were, and for 10 days they had not been able to find safe drinking water. During the past few years water and sanitation operations have been an increasing part of the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross in combat zones.

Mr. Martin was the water expert in Burundi. His mission on the day he was killed was to restore the water in the village of Mugina. The larger goal was to stave off the death and disease that will now strike the people there.

Of course, those who killed the three men in Burundi, whether they were Hutu guerrillas, as is probable, or soldiers from the Tutsi-dominated army, do not care about water for civilians. The efforts of the Red Cross were a threat to them because neither side wants witnesses to the genocide there.

For those who want the killing to go on and the hatred and fear to grow, humanitarian workers, particularly if they are effective, are dangerous.

For now, the militants in Burundi seem to have succeeded, just as militants did in Liberia a few months ago. When the Red Cross suspended its operations in Burundi (if they are not active, it is hard to imagine other humanitarian agencies taking up the slack), in a broader sense the logic of hate won a victory over the logic of human solidarity.

The defeat need not be total. The sacrifice of the three workers should to stave off the death and disease that will now strike the people there.

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The defeat need not be total. The sacrifice of the three workers should convince Western governments that underwriting humanitarian organizations is no substitute for political engagement.

The hope has been that these emergency efforts in countries such as Burundi would stave off genocidal wars. But no humanitarian effort, no matter how brave or inspired, can prevent the sack of Monrovia, the siege of Sarajevo, the Rwandan genocide or the slow-motion genocide now under way in Burundi. The hard reality is that one stops genocide with diplomatic pressure and, as a last resort, with military force.

The question is whether enough people in Western Europe or the United States really care enough to want their governments to get involved. The signs are not promising.

There was no intervention to prevent the genocide of the Rwandan Tutsis, and the present American strategy in Bosnia seems to be "vote and run" — hold elections, then pull out.

Two of the men were Swiss and the third was an Italian about to take Swiss citizenship. Outside of Switzerland, and the world of humanitarian aid workers, the deaths of Messrs. Neuenschwander, Martin and Ruffino passed almost unnoticed.

This is a measure of how little the world seems to care about what is going on in Rwanda and Burundi.

The writer, who returned from Rwanda earlier this month, is preparing a book on humanitarian aid. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Turkey and Israel Spring a Realignment in the Middle East

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — One of the best diplomatic stories these days is a cloak-and-dagger thriller involving bombs in Syria, an assassination attempt in Turkey, missing bags of money in Ankara and covert Turkish-Israeli military cooperation. It's James Bond does the Tigris and Euphrates, and it's what Middle East leaders are *really* talking about.

Scene One. Our story opens in Israel in February 1996, when the Turkish military's deputy chief of staff, Cevik Bir, pays a secret visit to forge a military alliance with Shimon Peres. The deal calls for Israeli planes to practice in the open skies over Turkey and for Turkish planes to train over Israel.

This gives Israel's air force its first staging area in Asia, from which it could outflank Syria and intimidate Iran. It gives the Turks a perfect way to squeeze Syrian President Hafez Assad, who has been providing a sanctuary for Abdullah Ocalan, leader of the Kurdish Workers Party, the PKK, which has been fighting a bloody guerrilla war against the Turks from bases in Syria. Mr. Assad keeps Mr. Ocalan around to prevent Turkey, which is building a dam on the Euphrates, from choking off Syria's water supply.

Scene Two. At a meeting of Central Asian leaders in Ashkabad, Turkmenistan, in May, Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani meets Turkey's president, Suleyman Demirel, who had recently visited Israel. Mr. Rafsanjani, according to a participant, goes "bananas" over the Turkey-Israel pact, fulminating that "the Israelis will use it to bomb Tehran."

Scene Three. Two days later, Mr. Demirel is cutting the ribbon at a new office building in Izmit, Turkey, when Ibrahim Gumrukcuoglu, a 47-year-old pharmacist with Islamic fundamentalist leanings, steps out of the shadows and tries to shoot him. A Demirel bodyguard deflects the gunman's arm and foils the assassination attempt.

The assailant says he attacked the president to express anger over the Turkey-Israel pact. The shooting comes days after Iran and Turkey quietly evicted several of each other's diplomats on suspicion of fomenting trouble.

Scene Four. In early May, a series of unexplained bomb explosions take place around Syria. The Financial Times reports that one bomb exploded on May 6 on the route that Mr. Assad was to have taken to the annual commemoration of the day Syrian nationalist rebels were executed by the Ottoman Turks in the 19th century. The Syrians round up 600 ethnic Turks living around Damascus on suspicion of involvement in the bombings.

Scene Five. Turkey's coalition government collapses, and Necmettin Erbakan, head of the Islamist Welfare Party, is called on to form a new government. But the Turkish military, working behind the scenes, effectively blocks him from building a coalition, because the army fears that he would scotch the Israeli-Turkish military deal.

Word then leaks out that former Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller can't explain what happened to $6 million from the prime minister's discretionary operations fund. Mrs. Ciller says that if she were to disclose where the money went, it could damage relations with neighboring states and possibly cause a war. Speculation in Istanbul is that the money went to Chechen rebels or for bombings in Damascus.

Meanwhile, the Turks report that a squadron of their F-4 Phantom jets have been reconfigured with Israeli electronics so that they can fire on Syrian surface-to-air missiles before the Syrians can fire on them.

What is going on here? Quite simply, it is a major strategic realignment in Middle East-Asia. Israel's peace process with the Muslim world has given Turkey the cover to openly align with Israel so that the two can undercut their common foes, Syria and Iranian-style Islamic extremism.

This realignment is a reminder that for the Peres-Rabin team the peace process was not just a romantic adventure but a strategic choice to help Israel make peace with the inner ring of countries around it so that it could deal more effectively with the real long-term threats to its security on the outer ring — Libya, Iran and Iraq.

Maybe the most important strategic relationship that the new Israeli government will inherit, and have to deftly manage, will be neither the one to the west with Egypt nor the one to the east with Jordan, but the one to the north with Turkey.

The New York Times.

Stranglehold on Burma

The Burmese military junta has outdone itself in advertising its own crude ineptitude. Frustrated by the popularity and prestige of their democratic opponent, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the generals have erected huge red billboards denouncing the 1991 Nobel Peace laureate as a foreign stooge.

But every Burmese knows that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi endured years of house arrest rather than leave the country that her father helped free from foreign rule. The real threat to the Burmese people is the junta, formally known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

The billboard blitz follows the recent detention of some 250 members of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, the undoubted winner of 1990 elections that the junta then nullified. When, despite the crackdown, she attracted larger and larger crowds for speeches from her house, the junta responded with a decree banning virtually all political activities. So unwarranted were these measures that even diffident Thailand and Japan have condemned Burmese human rights abuses. Japan is the largest aid donor to the country.

Washington has commendably taken the lead in generating support for more effective collective measures to help the beleaguered Burmese democrats. The Clinton administration has sent two senior diplomats, William Brown and Stanley Roth, to sound out Burma's neighbors on taking stronger political and economic measures against the junta. The mission itself may help deter still harsher repression. Its findings may also determine the feasibility of a ban on new American investment, as proposed by Senator Mitch McConnell of Kennucky, which the administration is still weighing.

When the junta lifted Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house arrest last year, there was hope that the generals might loosen their stranglehold on Burma. Unhappily, that has not proved to be the case. Until the junta frees its political prisoners and enters into genuine negotiations with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters, it merits the strongest international condemnation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Western Make-Believe in Bosnia Can't Have a Happy Ending

By Flora Lewis

SARAJEVO — It cannot be said that the war in Bosnia came as a surprise to anyone paying attention to the way Yugoslavia was breaking up, although the scale of grotesque atrocities was scarcely foreseen.

But the powers that finally felt obliged to intervene were preoccupied. President George Bush with the Gulf war and his re-election campaign, and the Europeans with the Maastricht treaty and their own squabbles. It was easier to pretend that the Yugoslavs would somehow manage their disorder.

Now, again, the temptation is to pretend not to notice what is happening, or not happening — in effect, to tell optimistic lies. There is no reason to think that this new mirror game will have different results.

The Dayton agreements, which succeeded in halting the massacres, provided for a unified Bosnian government and elections by Sept. 14, provided that conditions were met to make sure that they were free and fair. The conditions are not being met, and all signs are that they will not be.

Reporting has focused on the fact that the indicted Bosnian Serb leaders, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, are at large, still influential. That matters, but so do the facts that people still are not free to move, refugees are not going home, nothing has been settled on how those abroad (half of Bosnia's prewar population) may vote, and the media are heavily constrained.

Nonetheless, the Clinton administration has decided that the elections *must* be held as scheduled. The pressure is intense to assure that they are duly certified. Otherwise, it would have to be admitted that only the military provisions of Dayton have worked.

The critical civil requirements are failing, which implies that considerable military intervention, including U.S. forces, needs to be maintained well beyond the target date for withdrawal.

Ordinary life here is picking up in sheer relief at the absence of gunfire, but the mood is bleak. There is little reconstruction, little hope for the future. "This is just half-time," said a driver.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia was quoted by the retiring NATO commander, Leighton Smith, as saying recently in Gorazde: "No honest man of Bosnia can remain unarmed." And, "One day, all Bosnia will be liberated."

But Srdjan Dizdarevic, a Sarajevo intellectual, says: "The decision to run the elections no matter what means partition wins, no unified Bosnia. Human rights monitors have been ordered to shut up. How do we launch this cry of despair?"

He was speaking at a recent "dialogue" organized in Sarajevo by the European Mozart Foundation, which seeks through music to remind people how much their aspirations have in common. It assembled intellectuals, not officials, from Croatia and Serbia as well as Bosnia, and they had little trouble agreeing — on despair.

They accept that their class, intellectuals, did much to create the conditions for war and atrocities by promoting nationalist fervor, and that it is up to them to recreate emotional and psychological space for people to live together once more. But in the political situation imposed by the war leaders, and actually supported by the intervening powers, they see no way to do it. They feel impotent, friendless.

They mock the newly fashionable "Sarajevo safaris," visitors who come for a few days "to view suffering as a cultural product — it has a market," one said.

Mr. Dizdarevic noted that the war was stopped because the "international community couldn't stand the pictures — perhaps we should apologize for offending their sensitivities."

Ivan Cisak, president of the Croatian Helsinki Human Rights Committee, said: "Our hatreds are not irrational anymore, they've been rationalized. Now they go much deeper. This is more dangerous."

A bright-eyed interpreter from Sarajevo said: "Seven years ago nobody thought of Sarajevo as multicultural. We had one culture, a mixture for all."

Maybe Dayton's hopes are impossible for now. Maybe even there is nothing better that the powers are willing and able to do than to plod on with the timetable, standing by when the people involved renew their conflict if it comes to that. It would be shameful, but it is even more degrading to pretend that something definitive has been achieved, to base the boast on conscious lies in hopes that they will fool the world for a while into thinking that the powers have done their duty.

There is nothing new in observing how domestic politics drive foreign policy, but there is a terrible disconnect between the American election calendar and the slower, tortuous calendar of restoring peace to Bosnia. The pretense that they coincide is unconscionable. It is not in America's real interest, nor in Europe's, and certainly not in the interest of these unhappy people. And one day, again, pretense will exact its price.

© Flora Lewis.

Enforcing the Law

Without firing a shot or using force against the paranoid Freemen in their bleak Montana retreat, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken all 16 remaining fugitives and malcontents back to civil life, most of them into custody.

The operation required 81 days of patient persuasion at a cost of roughly $75,000 a day that the outlaws had no business imposing on society. But the peaceable conclusion was worth the time and money.

There were no stray bullets or sniper fire, like the killing of the separatist Randy Weaver's unarmed wife at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in 1992, and there were no tear gas, tanks and flames, as in the bungled siege in 1993 at Waco, Texas, where more than 70 Branch Davidian cultists burned to death. The FBI clearly learned something from those fiascoes.

Those accused of crimes, including elaborate bank fraud, will now be brought to trial in the very state and federal courts that the Freemen say they refuse to recognize. They have been assured a vigorous defense by representatives of a foundation which supports their view that the FBI and the judiciary lack jurisdiction.

Coolheaded leadership, following Attorney General Janet Reno's firm edict against the use of force until absolutely necessary, shrewdly kept the situation calm, even after the Freemen's electricity was cut off.

The FBI persuaded the group to yield its children, partly by pledging not to storm the farmhouse that they occupied, thus making clear that the group had no need to keep kids around as human shields. Depleting food supplies apparently helped finish the task of persuasion.

The bureau kept its poise even though the surrounding community in Jordan, disgusted at the Freemen's chicanery, urged more forceful action. Some within FBI ranks were also restless. A relieved nation can be content that the long wait in Montana produced no martyrs, only the quiet and effective enforcement of the law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Future for the World's Cities

By Neal Peirce

ISTANBUL — The brute facts of soaring population in the burgeoning metropolises of Africa, Asia and Latin America permeated every session of Habitat II, the UN-sponsored "City Summit" that ended here on Saturday.

While close to half the world's population already lives in urban slums, people of the developing world still pour into the cities in hope of some chance for a better life.

By 2015, only one of the globe's 10 largest cities — Tokyo, with 28.7 million people — will be in the developed world. The others are projected to be Bombay (27.4 million), Lagos (24.4), Shanghai (23.4), Jakarta (21.2), São Paulo (20.8), Karachi (20.6), Beijing (19.4), Dhaka 19), and Mexico City (18.8).

It would have been hard to find a more appropriate spot for a global conference on cities than this fabled trading city on the Bosporus, rich in both Muslim and Christian history. From 600,000 souls in 1923, Istanbul has exploded to about 10 million today and could be headed for more than 20 million in the next two decades.

Hundreds of thousands live in Istanbul's shantytowns. The city suffers immense education, health and transport problems without clear time frames for solution.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan caught some of the world's urban dilemma when she spoke here of "overpacked cities that seethe with dirt, slums, pollution, noise, high divorce rates, drugs, violence, and criminal activity even in youngsters."

Paradoxically, the Istanbul conference was also a celebration of the world's cities.

In 1976, at the first UN conference on human settlements, held in Vancouver, only diplomats and official delegations were on hand, and the only talk was of what central governments could do for cities. In Istanbul, thousands of nondiplomats came from all continents. There were mayors and other local officials, members of national and local legislatures, and leaders from business, foundations, banking and youth groups.

By the thousands, in poured people from a colorfully diverse set of nongovernment organizations ranging from the Banana Kelly CDC (Community Development Corporation) in America's South Bronx to organizations championing the role of women and families in neighborhoods across the globe. For the first time, the United Nations recognized local government officials as official participants.

Habitat II was so enormous and dispersed across Istanbul, with information so fragmented, that one had the feeling — in the words of Janice Perlman, founder of the U.S.-based Megacities organization — "that no matter where you were, you should be somewhere else."

The conference was especially significant because most participants share a belief — the grim statistics notwithstanding — that a sustainable global future may still be within mankind's reach.

The most favored answers lay in more attention to sanitation and public health in neighborhoods, to women's rights and child welfare, and to an expanded definition for housing — not only as shelter but as an increasingly important workplace for poor people taking in work or founding their own small enterprises.

"A rebirth of community" and belief in people's inherent skills "is occurring globally," said the British urban observer David Satterwaite. "If you support individuals developing their own neighborhoods, you will get better cities. Add water, sanitation, drainage and health care, schools and day centers, and you've immensely reduced the problems named at this conference."

Neither municipal nor national authorities should be relieved of their responsibility for support, said Mr. Satterwaite, adding: "But essentially, the process is from the bottom up, rather than trying to impose order from the top down."

In Vancouver, the focus had been on coaxing or forcing people to stay on the land. In Istanbul, cities' strengths were underscored.

From electricity to water to sewer to heating to garbage collection, Ms. Perlman noted, costs are much lower per person in cities than in rural areas. When people come to cities, their economic opportunities expand, health care improves, and they have fewer children. Now, she said, world cities should focus on "circular" ecosystems in cities, so that all waste gets recycled for reuse.

"Istanbul," said Wally N'Dow, the conference chairman, "announces the good news that we don't always have to curse the darkness, the social catastrophes in cities, that there's hope for a sustainable global society."

Whistling in the dark? Maybe. But with a worldwide network of newly connected people focused on the same objectives? No.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Venetian Feast

VENICE — To-day [June 13] was the *festa* of St. Antonio in Venice, when according to an old custom a bridge of boats was thrown across the Grand Canal to allow a procession to go from St. Mark's to the Madonna della Salute. For twenty-four hours all the steamboat traffic on the canal was stopped. St. Venice still continues pretty full of visitors, especially of Americans. One also sees quite a number of Levantines in the streets, they deeming it prudent to leave Egypt at the present time.

1921: It Isn't Funny

WASHINGTON — Prohibition is not a joke and should not be so treated by cartoonists and writers, according to Mr. Roy Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner here. He made an appeal to cartoonists, writers for the cinema, the stage and newspapers and to all funny men to stop making a guy of prohibition. He said: "The man, woman, or agency which condones violations of the law or encourages a sentiment of laxity is helping to create a very serious situation, leading to the disregarding of law in general."

1946: Japanese Plot

TOKYO — Japan's war-plotters used schools to instill Japanese youth with the idea that their nation had a divine mission to rule eastern Asia, the first prosecution witness said today [June 17] in the war crimes trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and twenty-seven others. The witness, Lieutenant Colonel Donald R. Nugent, Chief of Civil Information and Education, said Japanese students were told that their nation eventually would dominate the world.

LANGUAGE

The Hard Way

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — My informal job title in the Nixon administration was Rejected Counsel. That's because, as a speechwriter, I would occasionally put my head into the Oval Office to say: "Mr. President — Do the popular thing! Take the easy way!" Nixon would ritualistically throw me out, allowing me to submit a speech draft that would truthfully report: "Some of my aides have suggested that I do the popular thing, that I should take the easy way. But I have rejected such counsel."

This happy memory came to mind as I listened to Bob Dole's eloquent announcement of his departure from the Senate to devote all his time to his presidential campaign. In that talk, he referred briefly to his difficult travail as a wounded veteran in relearning to walk: "I trust in the hard way, for little has come to me except in the hard way, which is good because we have a hard task ahead of us." Later he recalled times of discouragement: "I have been there before. I have done it the hard way and I will do it the hard way once again." At the conclusion, he reprised the theme: "For the American people have always known, through our long and trying history, that God has blessed the hard way."

The phrase is derived from the vocabulary of rolling dice.

I asked Dole after the speech who wrote it. He was at first reluctant to say because he didn't want the anonymous volunteer to get in trouble with his employer, but when I explained that it would only help the writer's career, and that people now understand that public figures get professional writing help, the senator replied that drafts had come from Mark Helprin, a novelist who contributes op-ed pieces to The Wall Street Journal.

After I reported the source of this welcome change from the stilted style of most previous Dole speeches, Helprin found himself inundated with media calls and requests for bylined articles. The Wall Street Journal proudly took a full-page ad in other papers reprinting its contributor's piece about Dole, demonstrating what little trouble his political involvement got him in.

Well, then — as a longtime derogator of "the easy way" — what can I contribute to the rhetorical origin of Dole's *the hard way?*

As the New Deal was rooted in card playing, *the hard way* is derived from rolling dice. In Damon Runyon's 1931 book, "Guys and Dolls," a character familiar with the world of gambling is quoted: " 'Charley,' he says, 'do you make it *the hard way?*' " In shooting craps, *the hard way* means "the most difficult way": narrowing the ability to make an even-numbered point by requiring the two dice to come up with a pair of equal numbers totaling the point. For example, if eight is the point to be made *the hard way*, the combination of neither six-and-two nor five-and-three will do; *the hard way* calls for two fours. What makes it "harder" is that the odds of achieving the point that limited way are higher. By extension, the phrase *to learn the hard way* means "through bitter experience," and *to come up the hard way* means "primarily by one's own efforts."

In an interview with Newsweek, Helprin recalled Dole's words when making the decision to leave the Senate: "If I'm going to run for president, then I'm going to have to run for president."

This "if-then" construction has long been used in the expression of determination and grit. Said the 19th-century political economist William Graham Sumner: "If you ever live in a country run by a committee, be on the committee." Said Governor Huey Long of Louisiana to a group of young politicians: "If you want some ham, you got to go to the smokehouse." Said Napoléon Bonaparte to a hesitant general: "If you're going to take Vienna, take Vienna."

□

At a White House correspondents' dinner, President Clinton turned toward Al Franken, author of "Rush Limbaugh Is a Big Fat Idiot," and said admiringly: "He's made a *gazillion* dollars on that book."

The counting began with a mere *zillion*, coined in 1930, about the time a Mr. *Zilch* appeared in the satire magazine Ballyhoo. In *zilch*, as in a sense of *zip*, the *Z* referred to *zero*. Looking at the productive morpheme *illion*, Fred Cassidy of the Dictionary of American Regional English notes that "Z, as the last letter of the alphabet, suggests 'as far as you can go,' therefore *zillion*, the highest possible number or variety." (In the other direction lies *zilch*, lower than which you cannot go.)

The escalation of *zillion* to *gazillion* took place, in as early a citation as John Algeo of American Speech can find, in a Feb. 25, 1980, Tom Shales column in The Washington Post referring to "gazillionaire Ellis Ikehorn." Says Shales now: "Using a made-up word instead of 'rich man' established a mocking tone. I could have used *zillionaire*, but I thought that *ga-* in front sounded funny."

Gazillion is in the 1996 edition of the Random House Webster's Dictionary, where it is defined as "an extremely large, indeterminate number."

To search Shales's linguistic subconscious: whence the intensifier *ga-*? Sol Steinmetz of Random House says: "The *ga-* derives from the Scottish prefix *ker-*, as in *kerplunk* and *kerflop*." The Oxford English Dictionary noted that *ker-* was the first part of an onomatopoeic formation to imitate the sound of a heavy body falling, and gives the variant *ca-*. Sounds to me that *ga-* is the newest variant.

Archimedes estimated the number of sands necessary to fill the universe at 1 with 51 zeroes after it. Mathematicians today can estimate with an overtone of infinity: a gazillion grains.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

T.S. ELIOT: Anti-Semitism and Literary Form

By Anthony Julius. 308 pages. $49.95. Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN the last month, Anthony Julius's book "T.S. Eliot, Anti-Semitism and Literary Form" has created a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, with critics and poets noisily debating Julius's thesis: that Eliot was an anti-Semite, that his anti-Semitism was an animating force in his work and that his anti-Semitism survived the Holocaust.

What is most surprising about the whole contretemps is that it took so long for the literary community to come to terms with Eliot's anti-Semitism, to acknowledge the ugly prejudice in poems and essays written some 60 to 70 years ago.

Instead, Eliot's seemingly unassailable stature as a founding father of literary modernism has combined with formalist fashions in criticism to almost willfully minimize the role that anti-Semitism played in his work. That is, until Julius came along with his powerful indictment.

Indeed, as Julius points out in these pages, an astonishing number of critics have tied themselves into knots over the years, trying to rationalize or whitewash Eliot's prejudice, a dubious tradition carried on last month by the poet Craig Raine, who tried to defend Eliot in an article in The Financial Times.

Some critics have insisted that Eliot was not personally anti-Semitic (the "some of my best friends. . . ." argument); others that his life and beliefs were one thing, his poetry another.

And in the last book to take on Eliot's anti-Semitism ("T.S. Eliot and Prejudice"), Christopher Ricks argued that some of the poet's most controversial lines could be read as sentiments held by a fictional character, rather than the author himself.

Writing as an impassioned prosecutor, Julius (who is a partner in the London law firm of Mishcon de Reya and, incidentally, the legal representative of Diana, Princess of Wales) brilliantly dissects such Eliotian apologias, using logic, common sense and a rigorous critical intelligence to make his case.

Julius not only makes the anti-Semitism of lines like "The jew is underneath the lot" and "Rachel née Rabinovitch / Tears at the grapes with murderous paws" patently clear, but also demonstrates how such lines draw upon a long history of anti-Semitic stereotypes and tropes. In doing so, he shows how Eliot placed "anti-Semitism at the service of his art," how he not merely accepted old conventions, but exploited them "to fresh and disturbing effect."

"Anti-Semitism," Julius writes, "need not obstruct or impede art. Very occasionally, as in Eliot's case, it is positively empowering."

As Julius notes, Eliot's anti-Semitic prose is "unrelieved by literary genius" but retraces much the same ground as his verse. "After Strange Gods," for instance, bluntly echoes the racist themes of "Gerontion" and "Burbank." "The population should be homogeneous," Eliot wrote in "Gods," adding "reasons of race and religion combine to make any large number of free-thinking Jews undesirable."

Faced with such distressing examples of Eliot's bigotry, many critics have tried to argue that he came around to repudiating his anti-Semitism. Julius, however, methodically examines and destroys these arguments as well.

It is in trying to suggest that anti-Semitism somehow overshadows or infects Eliot's entire oeuvre that Julius oversteps himself. He himself writes, elsewhere in the book, that "by 1922 anti-Semitism had become a restraint on Eliot's imagination" and that the poet believed that "anti-Semitism must be enabling in poetry, and when not, is absolutely to be prohibited."

Such overstatements are completely unnecessary, given the strength of Julius's other evidence; fortunately, such overstatements are also rare in what is, for the most part, a painstakingly researched and fiercely argued volume.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the last half century, bidding methods have made giant strides. A modern world champion would be proud of the defense by East on the diagramed deal.

It was reported 50 years ago, by Alfred Sheinwold in The Bridge World magazine. East was Albert Morehead, who was for many years the author of this column and was inducted into the Bridge Hall of Fame. He was defending four no-trump after North made an overaggressive move toward slam.

After a routine diamond lead, it might seem easy to make 10 tricks, but not against Morehead. He recognized that his partner must have an entryless hand and ducked the opening lead, an unusual play that gave the defense its only chance. South won with the nine and finessed the spade ten. This also won. Morehead was in no mood to win any of his three tricks as yet.

South would have succeeded if he had now continued spades, but he had no way to know that the diamonds did not represent a danger. He entered his hand with a club lead and repeated the spade finesse.

Now East was in control. He took the spade queen and led a second club. He still had two aces as entries, and could not be stopped from establishing the 13th club as the setting trick. If South had returned to his hand with a heart after winning the second trick in dummy, Morehead's 13th heart would eventually have been set up, with decisive effect.

NORTH
♠ K J 10 5
♡ K J 4
◇ K J 8
♣ Q 9 6

WEST
♠ 9 7
♡ 9 6 2
◇ 10 7 6 5 3
♣ 10 4 2

EAST
♠ A Q 6
♡ 8 7 5 3
◇ A 4
♣ 8 7 5 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ 8 4 3 2
♡ A Q 10
◇ Q 9 2
♣ A K J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond five.



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INTERNATIONAL

Hezbollah's Goal: To Make Israel 'Feel the Pain'

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TYRE, Lebanon — Sheikh Nabil Kaouk, the Hezbollah guerrilla leader in southern Lebanon, urged his visitors to taste the black cherries heaped in bowls placed around the reception salon.

Resplendent in a white turban and brown robes so fine they looked like gauze, the Shiite Muslim cleric played the gracious host as he explained his movement's aims in the rocky hills and steep ravines that form the Arab world's last battlefront with Israel.

"Those who were killed must be avenged," he said precisely. "We believe the Israeli politicians will not feel the pain until their people have wept as our people have wept."

The determination was voiced quietly by Sheikh Kaouk, the regional spiritual and political chief of Hezbollah, or Party of God, the Shiite political and military organization that, with Iran's help, has become a force across Lebanon. But that determination has been put into devastatingly forceful practice by a small Hezbollah underground, Islamic Resistance, which has made Israel's 14-year-old occupation in southern Lebanon a beehive of ambushes, car bombs and cross-border rocket attacks.

The attacks have led to repeated Israeli retaliations, including large-scale aerial and artillery blitzes in 1993 and in April this year. And now they have generated questions among some Israelis whether the time has come to rethink the occupation of the self-declared "security zone," the 9-mile-wide strip along the Lebanese border that the Israeli Army has been administering and fighting over, alongside a proxy militia called the South Lebanon Army, since it invaded Lebanon in 1982 to drive out Palestinian guerrillas.

The occupation long has been portrayed in Israel as a defense against attacks on northern Israeli towns. But news reports in Jerusalem have suggested that Prime Minister Shimon Peres began to question the policy after the meager results of his 16-day offensive in April. That campaign killed more than 150 Lebanese, most of them civilians.

Ultimately, Mr. Peres and many other Israelis were counting on a peace treaty with Syria to get Israel out of the Lebanon quagmire.

But the May 29 election of Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, who is skeptical of Syria, has diminished the prospect of early negotiations with Syria for the departure of the 1,000-member Israeli occupation force. Mr. Netanyahu has said his new government will deal with Lebanon in its own way, without specifying what that will be.

The high cost of Israel's intervention in Lebanon became apparent again last week, when Islamic Resistance fighters lying in ambush near the market town of Nabatiyeh, 30 kilometers (20 miles) northeast of here, opened fire on a group of Israeli soldiers, killing five and wounding eight. The toll brought to nine the number of Israeli soldiers killed since the April offensive ended; 16 have died since the beginning of the year. It set off alarms among politicians and demands from the military for more freedom to carry out punitive raids.

Sheikh Kaouk cited the operation as a prime example of how guerrilla forces fighting on home terrain can confront a larger, better-equipped army.

"We have discovered the enemy's weak points, and we are working on this to strike at them," Sheikh Kaouk said.

United Nations observers estimate the number of trained Islamic Resistance fighters at 400. In addition, the core group can call on several hundred local recruits — essentially part-time guerrillas who can fire a Katyusha rocket toward Israel or a mortar toward Israeli Army positions from a tobacco field next to their houses. They can be back in their living rooms 10 minutes later.

The U.S.-brokered understandings signed by Syria, Lebanon and Israel after the April offensive barred attacks on, or launched from, civilian areas. But they already have been strained, if not violated. After the Islamic Resistance attack last week, for example, Israeli artillery opened up around Nabatiyeh, killing a Lebanese soldier unconnected to the clash and wounding a civilian standing next to him. This provoked accusations from Hezbollah that Israel had violated the understandings. In response, Israel asserted that mortar fire against Israeli soldiers in another incident came from the village of Tibnit, which spokesmen in Tel Aviv said also was a violation.

And on Friday, a bomb exploding inside the occupied zone killed three children in what Israeli officials labeled Hezbollah aggression against civilians.

Islamic Resistance forces have launched no rockets toward Israel since the understandings were reached in April. Several sources said they had been told by Syria to refrain from retaliation against Israeli civilian targets.



Walter Dhladhla/Agence France-Presse

REMEMBRANCE IN SOWETO — Drum majorettes at a commemoration on Sunday of the June 16, 1976, student uprising.

Israeli Vows to Keep Golan

Netanyahu Calls Heights 'Essential to Security'

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu outlined his security policies on Sunday as Israel's new leader in terms that seemed to rule out a land-for-peace settlement with Syria and shrink the horizon of Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank.

The declaration, entitled "Guidelines of the Government of Israel," was the first official version of the foreign policies Mr. Netanyahu expects to follow as prime minister when his government is sworn in, which is expected to be Monday barring any last-minute hitches in his negotiations with coalition partners.

The guidelines, agreed to by his Likud party and its allies in the upcoming government, confirmed the hard-line attitude toward Syria and the Palestinians that Mr. Netanyahu espoused during his successful campaign against Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Labor government.

Mr. Netanyahu had promised a sharp departure from Mr. Peres's approach to the peace process, but had spoken of "broadening the circle of peace" and pursuing friendly contacts with Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, Oman, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania.

Some of Mr. Netanyahu's domestic guidelines were still being hammered out in negotiation going on through the night with his future coalition partners, particularly religious parties seeking the application of Jewish law in everyday Israeli life.

The security guidelines provided a clear picture of Israel's future course for Arab, Israeli and outsider — all of whom have been awaiting Mr. Netanyahu's intentions since he narrowly won the elections May 29 on a program that denounced Mr. Peres's peacemaking as rash and dangerous for Israel.

The statement affirmed that Israel would demand continued sovereignty over the Golan Heights as the "basis" for any peace settlement with Syria. That throws into question the land-for-peace formula that has been the basis of five years of U.S.-sponsored negotiations with Syria.

"The government views the Golan Heights as essential to the security of the state and its water resources," the statement said. "Retaining Israeli sovereignty over the Golan will be the basis for an arrangement with Syria."

Also on Sunday, an off-duty Israeli policeman shopping with his wife and infant son in a West Bank toy store was shot and killed by a man that Israeli officials said was a young Palestinian.

He was the third person to be killed since Mr. Netanyahu was elected on May 29 on a pledge to increase security in Israel. A young settler couple were shot and killed in their car on June 9.

UN Conference Adopts Blueprint on Urban Growth

By Kelly Couturier
Washington Post Service

ISTANBUL — Delegates to a United Nations conference on cities have overcome disagreements on abortion and Middle East politics and adopted a blueprint for addressing the world's rapid urbanization.

The 171 countries attending the Habitat II conference in Istanbul agreed in their final declaration to endorse the "universal goals of ensuring adequate shelter for all and making human settlements safer, healthier, more livable, equitable, sustainable and more productive."

The United Nations estimates that two-thirds of the earth's population will be living in cities by 2025, straining the ability of urban society to provide shelter and sanitation.

A conference report estimated that hundreds of millions of people are living in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in developing countries.

The conference secretary-general, Wally N'Dow, said that if the ideas of the talks were carried out even halfway, the living conditions of ordinary people would improve.

The conference, which ended Saturday, demonstrated "that the resources exist to put a roof over the head and bring safe water and sanitation, for less than $100 per person, to every man, woman and child on this planet," Mr. N'Dow said.

The Istanbul meeting departed notably from former UN conferences by giving a bigger voice to local authorities and nongovernmental organizations, whose forum about successful urban initiatives was one of the most successful activities of the conference, many delegates agreed.

The emphasis on local authorities was evident in the makeup of the delegations, which included many city leaders but only 13 heads of state. The national leaders included President Fidel Castro of Cuba, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and President Ezer Weizman of Israel.

The U.S. delegation was led by the secretary of housing and urban development Henry Cisneros, who lauded his colleagues' success in putting reduction of lead in the environment and disability rights onto the conference agenda.

The Habitat II conference is the last of a series of UN sessions held in this decade to formulate a global agenda for development. It rehashed many of the contentious issues from former UN meetings, such as reproductive rights and controversies over the industrialized world's aid to developing countries.

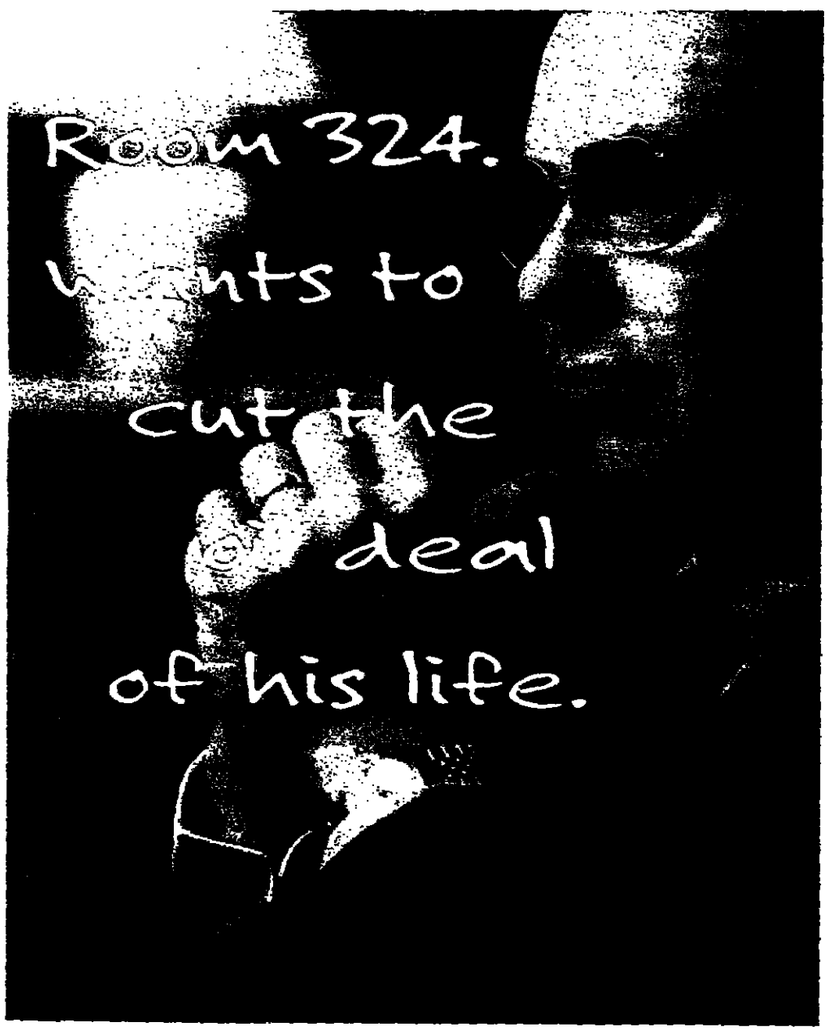
An early dispute over recognizing a "right to housing" was smoothed out when the United States, worried about the litigation possibilities stemming from such language, committed itself to the "full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing."

The last minute flare-up over Middle East politics concerned references in the conference draft plan to Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the status of Jerusalem. The United States demanded the references be deleted, and threatened to vote against the conference declaration if they were not.

The United States, which has stepped up its call for UN reform and has slashed budgets for foreign development aid, has said it welcomes the pause in international conferences that will follow the Istanbul meeting.

The conference took place amid tight security. The police interrupted demonstrations and workshops called to highlight conditions in Turkish jails and the plight of Kurdish villagers displaced by the 12-year Turkish government campaign against them.

Middle East- Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Dubai, Hurghada, Jeddah, Riyadh, Sharm El Sheikh.



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SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	27,500	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	1,750	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	305	185
REST OF EUROPE ex CEI	$ US	485	245	145
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CYBERSCAPE

Hong Kong Suit Seeks Change in U.S. Web Site

By Christina Mungan
Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — As Washington rattles its sabers in a trade dispute with Beijing over copyright laws, a court here has allowed the filing of an intellectual-property suit against a California Internet provider that could affect cases in other jurisdictions as well. The lawsuit is the first cross-border Internet case filed in Hong Kong, lawyers involved say. Under the common-law system in effect in this British colony, a ruling here could be used as a precedent in other courts in Commonwealth countries.

The defendants include the U.S. company that rented out the site.

"What this really means," said John Beukema of Oldan, Li & Nie, the law firm representing the plaintiff, "is that if you put something onto the World Wide Web anywhere in the world, you'd better watch your back everywhere in the world."

The Supreme Court in Hong Kong has approved the filing of the suit but has yet to hear the case itself. Papers were served to the defendants last week.

The suit charges that a California man copied via a scanner the text and photographs of one-third of the first issue of Action Asia and posted it on an electronic "page" on the World Wide Web that could be viewed via the Internet anywhere in the world.

The article in question was about diving in the Philippines. The magazine appeared on newsstands in Hong Kong and across Asia in the summer of 1992.

Action Asia is suing both the individual who allegedly scanned the story into his Web site and Best Internet Communications Inc., the California company that rented him the page. It wants the defendants to remove the text and photographs from the site and seeks as much as 10 million Hong Kong dollars ($1.3 million) in damages.

Neither of the defendants could be reached for comment.

But for reasons that illustrate the problems of trying to enforce conventional laws on the Internet, suing may not help the plaintiffs. The article in dispute can be read by Internet users in Hong Kong, but the actions that make that possible took place in the United States.

A Hong Kong court can bar anyone from publishing copyright material here, said Robert Arnold, a specialist in copyright law at Baker & McKenzie, which is not involved in

See LAW, Page 12

An Early Sumitomo Warning

Broker Says He Alerted U.K. Exchange in '91

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — The London Metal Exchange was alerted as early as 1991 to irregularities in copper trading by Yasuo Hamanaka, chief copper trader at Sumitomo Corp., a metals broker has said.

Mr. Hamanaka, who Sumitomo said hid $1.8 billion of copper-trading losses over a 10-year period, asked a broker in October 1991 to confirm details of his trades, some of which were fictitious. The broker, David Threlkeld, declined and brought the request to the attention of the London exchange.

"The LME was aware of this in 1991," Mr. Threlkeld said by telephone from his home in Vermont. Officials of the LME could not be reached for comment over the weekend.

In 1991, Mr. Hamanaka said in a handwritten letter to Mr. Threlkeld: "This is a special request for our company's internal accounting purposes only, and I guarantee that this will not cause you any trouble/damage/loss at all." It ended, "Do me a favor for this" and was signed by Mr. Hamanaka, according to The New York Times.

The letter was forwarded to the LME's chief executive, David King, in November 1991, according to the British newspaper The Guardian. That newspaper on Saturday quoted Mr. King as saying that "appropriate action" had been taken whenever such documents had been received. "They were shown to and followed up by the appropriate regulatory authorities," he was quoted as saying.

The Guardian said other documents indicated that by 1992 the Securities and Futures Authority, which monitors British financial institutions that trade through London, had begun receiving "regular detailed information on the activities of a string of brokers acting for Mr. Hamanaka."

Sumitomo said last week it had fired Mr. Hamanaka after discovering that he had concealed losses on illicit trades. Regulators around the world vowed to investigate the matter. The British Serious Fraud Office said it would investigate the matter in cooperation with the Securities and Investments Board, Britain's top financial regulator.

The LME, where Mr. Hamanaka did much of his trading, said it would revive an internal investigation into copper trading on the exchange. The LME is the world's biggest base-metals exchange, handling 97 percent of the world's copper trading.

In the United States, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission acknowledged it had been looking for seven months into the matter of whether Sumitomo was linked to big swings in copper prices. The panel also criticized Sumitomo's lack of controls.

Mr. Hamanaka complained to the commission about three years ago that federal regulators were too strict in monitoring big-trader positions and that the agency was too difficult to deal with, a person familiar with the investigation said.

Months later, Mr. Hamanaka stopped trading in New York and moved most or all of his trading to the London Metals Exchange.

Forecasts Favor the Swiss Franc

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The foreign-exchange market is about to run into some turbulence, analysts are warning, with the Swiss franc likely to benefit from the unsettled conditions that include the Russian election.

But there are too many uncertainties to predict how other currencies will weather the storm.

The biggest cloud over the market is the Russian election. Results from the weekend's first round of voting are not expected to be known until Monday, and, because no candidate is expected to walk away with 50 percent of the vote, the uncertainty will weigh on the market until the second round of voting is completed in early July.

The only certain beneficiary from that will be the Swiss franc, a traditional refuge currency, which last week gained across the board: up 1 percent against the dollar and the yen and 0.5 percent against the Deutsche mark, reversing a long period of erosion.

At first glance, a weak showing in Russia by President Boris N. Yeltsin, suggesting a resurgence of Cold War attitudes and values, could be expected to be negative for Germany and the mark.

But, warns Avinash Persaud at J.P. Morgan in London, "it might also be negative for the dollar, given that the U.S. Treasury market is one of the chief beneficiaries of the post-Cold War 'peace dividend'."

In fact, if the election worries were not hanging over the market, the mark would be bounding ahead, said Andres Drobny at CS First Boston in London.

The mark managed small gains last week against several other major currencies, largely on a sharp rise in interest-rate expectations, with the December contract for three-month marks indicating a level of 3.75 percent, compared with the current cash-market level of 3.44 percent.

Noting that Swiss short-term rates had also been moving up, Mr. Drobny added, "Something has to give when core interest rates climb or the currencies move up, or there will be an ugly sell-off in European-wide bond markets."

What gives the jitters about the Russian election so much potential

See FRANC, Page 12

Renamed Ferruzzi Ends Family Link And Reports Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Having shed the family that gave it its name, the holding company Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA has rechristened itself Compagnia di Partecipazioni Assicurative & Industriali and announced its first full-year net profit since the near-collapse that ended the Ferruzzi family's control over it.

Shareholders voted at their annual meeting over the weekend to break the last link to the Ferruzzis. The new name, which means insurance and industrial holding company in Italian and will be known in short as Compart, reflects the company's core interests, a spokesman said.

The name change was the most visible of several moves the company had asked shareholders to approve. It also sought to move its headquarters to Milan from the Ferruzzi hometown of Ravenna.

"The radical but not physiological changes seen in the firm represent a definitive break with the past," Chairman Luigi Lucchini said.

The Ferruzzis were pushed out after debt nearly caused the company's bankruptcy in 1992.

Managing Director Enrico Bondi said the company had a net consolidated profit of 11 billion lire ($7.1 million) in 1995, its first full-year profit since 1992, even though it had forecast another loss.

But gross operating profit for the first quarter of 1996 fell 18 percent from 1995, as consolidated sales fell 5 percent, to 6.43 trillion lire. The setback, Mr. Bondi said, had been expected and was due to "unfavorable operating conditions."

The company also appointed four board members who Mr. Lucchini said would eventually form the "embryo" of a group of core shareholders to take the place of the creditor banks that controlled Compart.

Three of the members represented an expansion of the board to eight seats from five. Mr. Lucchini said he did not know how much stock the members owned, but he said they planned to increase their holdings.

The Italian industrialists taking the new seats are Ruggero Brunori, chief executive of the steel mill Ferriera Valsabbia SpA; Loris Fontana, head of Fontana Luigi SpA, and Giuseppe Gazzoni Frascara, an administrator at such companies as Pirelli SpA and Assicurazioni Generali SpA.

The fourth new member, Carlos Fitz-James Stuart y Martínez de Irujo, a board member of companies in Spain including Alcatel España SA and Europ-Assistance España SA, succeeded Giorgio Rossi, who left to become chairman of Gemina SpA.

With its sister company Montedison SpA, Compart controls the insurer La Fondiaria SpA, the agroindustrial giant Eridiania Béghin-Say, the construction company Calcestruzzi SpA, the chemicals company Montecatini SpA and the energy company Edison SpA.

Compart has more than halved the 23.3 trillion lire of debt that nearly sank it in 1992. After a sale of assets, debt was 10.6 trillion lire in 1995, and some of a capital increase of 953 billion lire in January went to pay debt as well.

The creditor banks that saved the company still control 51 percent of it. But the leading shareholder now is Mediobanca SpA, at 15.3 percent. Mediobanca raised its stake this year after a dispute with the previous top shareholder, Gruppo Bancario San Paolo di Torino SpA, over the company's future. San Paolo, which now controls 8.2 percent, wanted to sell off the company.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ New Loss at Banco di Napoli

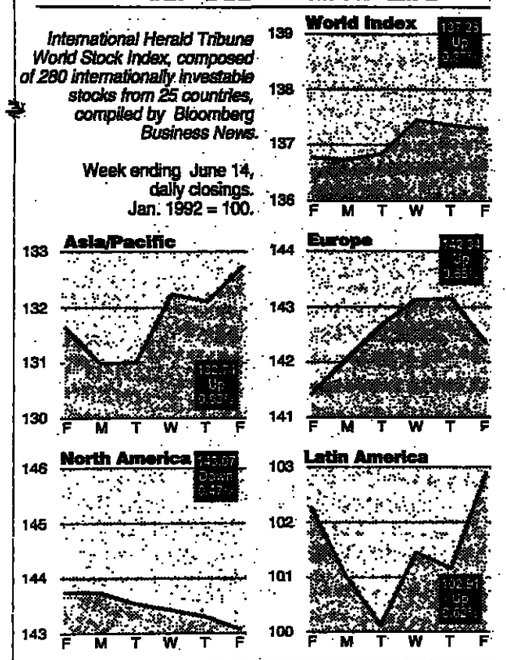
Banco di Napoli SpA has reported a loss of 286 billion lire for the first quarter, after the record loss of 3.16 trillion lira it posted for 1995, Bloomberg Business News reported from Milan.

The first-quarter loss came from new write-downs on bad loans.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending June 14, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	6/14/96 close	6/7/96 close	% change		6/14/96 close	6/7/96 close	% change
Energy	144.38	144.29	+0.06	Capital Goods	148.82	148.49	+0.22
Utilities	128.92	128.96	–0.03	Raw Materials	158.20	159.69	–0.93
Finance	119.71	120.72	–0.84	Consumer Goods	145.70	144.75	+0.66
Services	127.89	128.38	–0.38	Miscellaneous	140.85	147.03	–4.20

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 14

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Pesos
Amsterdam	1.7065	2.625	1.1291	0.3382	0.1165*	—	5.445**	1.364	1.5481**	1.248	1.2295**
Brussels	31.37	48.1375	20.571	6.6455	2.0227*	18.36	—	25.095	0.2897	22.89	24.31**
Frankfurt	1.522	2.3419	—	0.2947	0.1035*	0.8928	4.8672*	1.22	1.4083**	1.112	1.1822**
London (a)	1.5357	—	2.3481	7.9412	2.7078.71	2.6372	48.1435	1.9224	167.24	2.0965	197.855
Madrid	128.593	197.737	84.534	24.982	8.307*	75.424	4.1891	103.114	118.85**	93.85	—
Milan	1,547.90	2,385.00	1,018.00	299.74	—	906.68	49.383	1,238.30	14.377	1,128.95	12.836
New York (b)	—	1.5374	*1.5275	5.176	1,549.06	1.7107	31.42	1.2565	109.15	1.2655	128.59
Paris	5.164	7.9405	3.3947	—	0.3339*	3.0309	0.165	4.1408	4.774*	3.7698	4.0145*
Tokyo	108.75	166.93	71.19	21.08	6.705	63.79	3.4632	84.79	—	79.54	0.8428
Toronto	1.365	2.0975	0.8937	0.2636	0.0882*	0.7961	0.4344**	1.0863	1.2497*	—	1.059*
Zurich	1.2913	1.9228	0.8211	0.242	0.0809*	0.7301	3.9919*	—	1.1501**	0.9152	0.9717*
1 ECU	1.3556	0.8546	1.1901	6.484	1,943.71	2.1393	39.2946	1.5459	135.82	1.2205	161.51
1 SDR	1.4456	0.9396	2.3002	7.4649	2,237.76	2.463	45.2825	1.8036	157.133	1.9698	185.944

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich; fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound b: To buy one dollar *Units of 100 N.Q.: not quoted N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	241.66	Mex. peso	7.605	S. Afr. rand	4.3185
Australian $	1.2621	Hong Kong $	7.7417	N. Zealand $	1.4872	S. Kor. won	797.40
Austrian sch.	10.695	Hung. forint	153.23	Norw. krone	6.5412	Swed. krona	6.6809
Brazil real	1.022	Indian rupee	34.96	Phil. peso	26.15	Taiwan $	27.65
Chinese yuan	8.3421	Indo. rupiah	2326.50	Polish zloty	2.74	Thai baht	25.36
Czech koruna	27.95	Irish £	0.6322	Port. escudo	158.21	Turkish lira	79184.5
Danish krone	5.9002	Israeli shek.	3.2615	Russ ruble	5037.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3935	Kuw dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	471.63
Fin. markka	4.6834	Malay. ring.	2.4925	Slog. $	1.4085		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5370	1.5367	1.5365	Japanese yen	108.05	107.71	107.27
Canadian dollar	1.3695	1.3687	1.3668	Swiss franc	1.2457	1.2435	1.2403
Deutsche mark	1.5198	1.5177	1.5152				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Prague Notebook

Opposition Demands Make Bankers Fret

Two weeks ago, Czech voters soundly slapped Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, leaving him two seats short of a majority in Parliament and forcing him to bargain with his longtime nemesis Milos Zeman, leader of the opposition Social Democrats.

Now, the Czechs are still without a new government. But the financial markets have all but shaken off the lengthy political talks, and few money-watchers see much danger in the country's long-term financial prospects.

Mr. Klaus reportedly has agreed to compromise on several important issues, including hiving off the state pension from the general budget and implementing new export supports.

But he is unlikely to compromise on two key points: The Social Democrats want to halt privatization of the electric and gas utilities and to slow the privatization of four major banks. The party fears that speedy privatizations would concentrate too much power in the hands of a few large financial groups, and it would like to see the proceeds go to improving the social safety net.

Bankers say the Social Democrats' demands worry them because Mr. Klaus's government planned to let private bankers underwrite the privatizations, and the bankers now see vast profits slipping through their fingers. But perhaps they shouldn't be so worried. Mr. Klaus's center-right coalition seems determined to forge on regardless of what the Social Democrats might try to do in Parliament.

When Reading Laws, Keep Eyes Open

Several of the Czech Republic's biggest takeover artists may find themselves wishing they had taken a close look at the new laws governing the stock market. Most of the provisions come into effect July 1, causing a flurry of takeovers and trading.

But the law's last sentence says that one new rule went into effect May 30. It requires investors who increase their stakes beyond thresholds of 50, 66 or 75 percent to offer to buy out minority shareholders within 60 days. As a result, at least three big players may find themselves making unanticipated and costly buyout offers.

Two of them, the Bahamas-based investor Michael Dingman's Stratton Group and its Czech partner, the Harvard Group of investment funds, raised their stake in Cesky Namorni Plavba, the country's ocean-going merchant marine, from 52 percent to 87 percent on June 12. The other, Investicni & Postovni Banka, said its Prvni Investicni investment fund had raised its stake in the brewer Plzensky Pradroj from 18.9 percent to 53 percent (buying out Stratton's stake along the way) in June, according to local press reports.

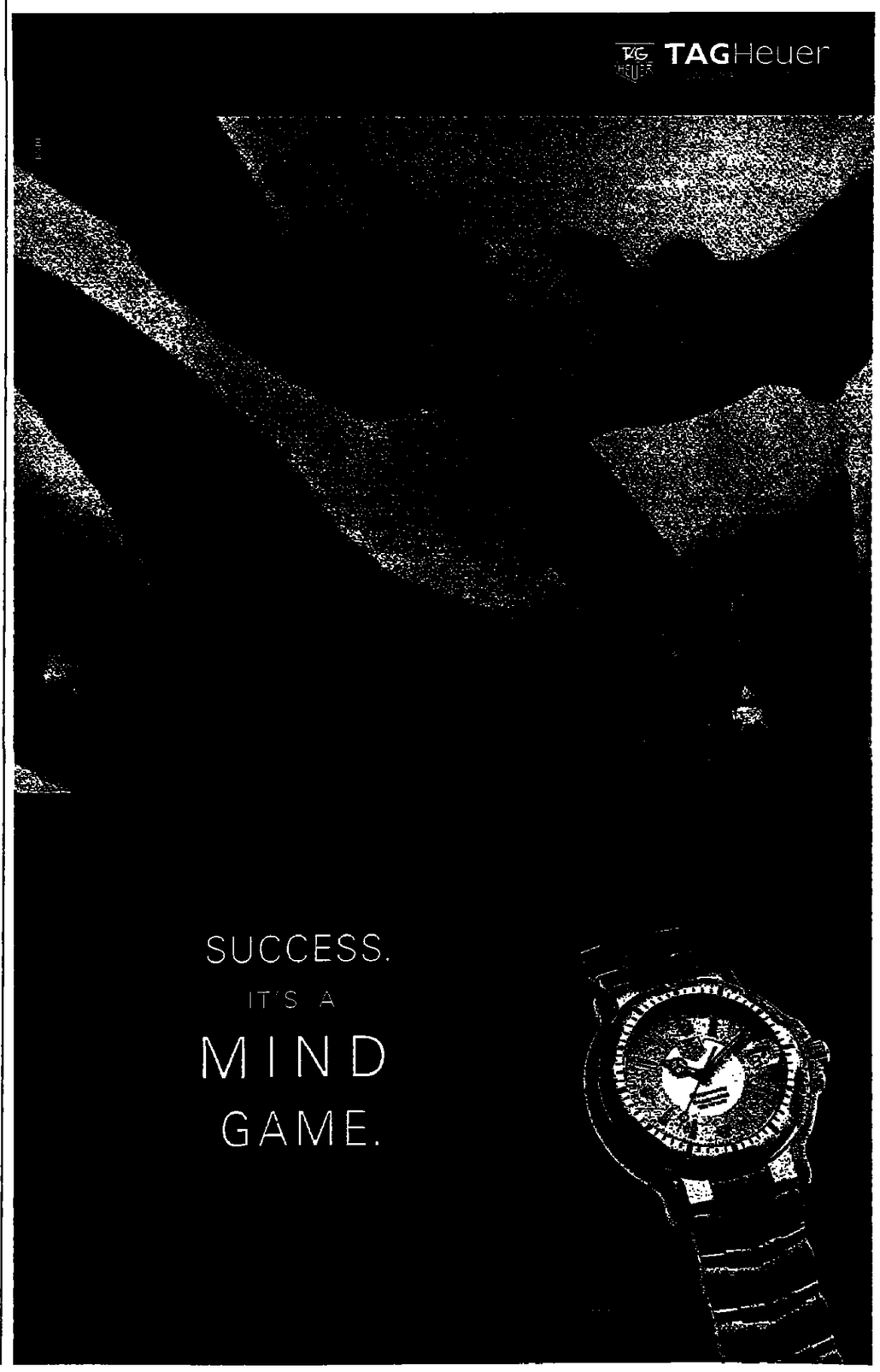
The new rules have also created a wave of unease in corporate boardrooms. A little-known provision will make company directors personally liable for damages if they violate their legal duties to the company.

Even the Successful Need a Bit of Help

Many Western entrepreneurs came to Prague in the early 1990s with dreams of conquering the East. Some have been quite successful, but even the best seem to be running into limits.

Wood & Co., one of the first foreign-owned stockbrokerages to open in Prague, announced last week it had taken in Germany's Commerzbank as a 25 percent equity partner. The British co-founder and managing director, Richard Wood, said the aim of the partnership was a joint venture into the Central European bond markets. Mr. Wood will handle most of the trading and market-making, and Commerzbank will supply the venture with something Mr. Wood apparently lacked: cash.

Peter S. Green



Manager Makes Funds With Funds

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Robert Markman's three mutual funds have been beating the S&P 500 this year by investing in other funds.

Mr. Markman, manager of Markman MultiFunds, runs a conservative, a moderate and an aggressive growth fund that invest in no-load funds. His funds charge annual fees of 0.95 percent. The three funds have grown by 9.6 percent to 13.4 percent this year, while the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index has risen 7.3 percent.

One of the ways Mr. Markman reduces risk is by investing some of the aggressive fund's assets in low-risk, low-return funds such as the Midas Fund, which invests primarily in gold. He said such funds were "problematic" as long-term investments but were there "because the jury is still out as to whether inflation will creep back into economy."

Among aggressive growth funds, Mr. Markman cited the Van Wagoner Emerging Growth Fund, which has grown 55 percent in the past six months. In his conservative growth fund, he sees the Robertson Stephens Growth & Income Fund as a safe pick that is outperforming the averages. The fund has grown about 30 percent in the past six months.

Mr. Markman likes funds focused on Latin America and parts of Europe, but his stock funds are primarily U.S. funds.

The Pacific Rim "has great long-term potential," he said, but he recently pulled assets out of the area, in part because of tensions between China and Taiwan.

Stock Makes a Great Gift, but Hang On

By James K. Glassman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ford Motor Co. went public in 1956, raising $650 million in what was then the largest stock offering in history. Ten million shares were sold, and my grandfather bought me one.

Today, I still have the original, beautiful, crinkly certificate — and more. Through stock splits, my one share of Ford has become 16 shares. My grandfather's gift, which cost about $60, is now worth $560. It could have been worth more than $2,000 if I had reinvested the quarterly dividends in new shares of Ford instead of baseball cards and movie tickets.

This is one reason I suggest giving shares of stock or mutual funds as presents for people graduating from high school or college, getting married or having a significant birthday. Gifts of stock should always come with an admonition, a note to the recipient that says: "Promise you won't sell this stock for at least 20 years. You'll be tempted at times, but you'll be glad you kept it."

You can take either of two distinctly different approaches: Buy young, exciting growth companies, or buy blue-chip companies.

Buying young companies is the strategy recommended by Standard & Poor's Corp., the research and ratings concern, in an article titled "Stocks for Different Times of Your Life" in its newsletter, Investor's Monthly. Stocks for "singles" and "young marrieds," says S&P, "generally have stronger growth potential and therefore carry higher P/E (price-to-earnings) multiples and offer little or no current income." A typical stock in this category is Bay Networks Inc., a company created in 1994 with the merger of two high-tech firms, SynOptics and Wellfleet, both of them less than 10

INVESTING

years old. They make high-speed routers, software and other computer network devices.

The earnings of the two parts of Bay Networks have, on average, doubled annually since 1991, and its shares trade at a P/E ratio of 28. In other words, for every dollar of profit anticipated this year, a new investor has to pay $28. That's about 50 percent more expensive than the average stock. In addition, Bay Networks pays no dividend; it plows all its earnings back into the company.

Blue-chip companies are ones that have been around for a long time and are likely to be around longer. Ford, which was already 53 years old when my grandfather bought me that share, is a good example. So is General Electric Co., which was one of the original stocks in the century-old Dow Jones industrial average.

These established companies usually pay decent dividends which, when reinvested in the stocks that spawned them, can produce huge gains over time.

For example, a gift to a 1980 graduate of two shares of GE, costing a total of $100, would now be worth $2,000 — and half of that gain was due to dividends.

Another idea is to give the Dow itself, or a piece of it. Like several other large investment firms, Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. offers unit-trust portfolios based on the Dow. One contains the 10 Dow stocks with the highest dividend yields, another the five lowest-priced stocks among those 10 high-yielders (the "Low-5"). The portfolios are adjusted every year.

At Last, a Fund Company Tests IPO Waters

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the enduring mysteries of the current bull market is why more mutual fund companies have not gone public. With initial public offerings booming and investors flinging money at funds, the time would seem ideal.

While the industry has seen a flurry of mergers and acquisitions in the last 18 months, no big fund company has successfully gone public.

But that drought in fund company offerings may be about to end. Van Kampen American Capital, which ranks 20th in terms of mutual fund assets under management, filed this month with the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to sell $250 million of its shares to the public.

The filing, however, may be like a promising cloud that fails to end a drought. In recent months, Van Kampen's controlling shareholder, a leveraged-buyout fund managed by Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, has been looking for buyers for it, and some industry analysts suggest the filing might be a way for Clayton Dubilier to try to speed that process. Analysts say the bidding has narrowed down to two possible buyers: McGraw-Hill Cos. and Morgan Stanley Group Inc.

Van Kampen is strong financially. Its first-quarter sales rose 21 percent from a year earlier, to $82.2 million, while net income jumped 157 percent, to $15.2 million.

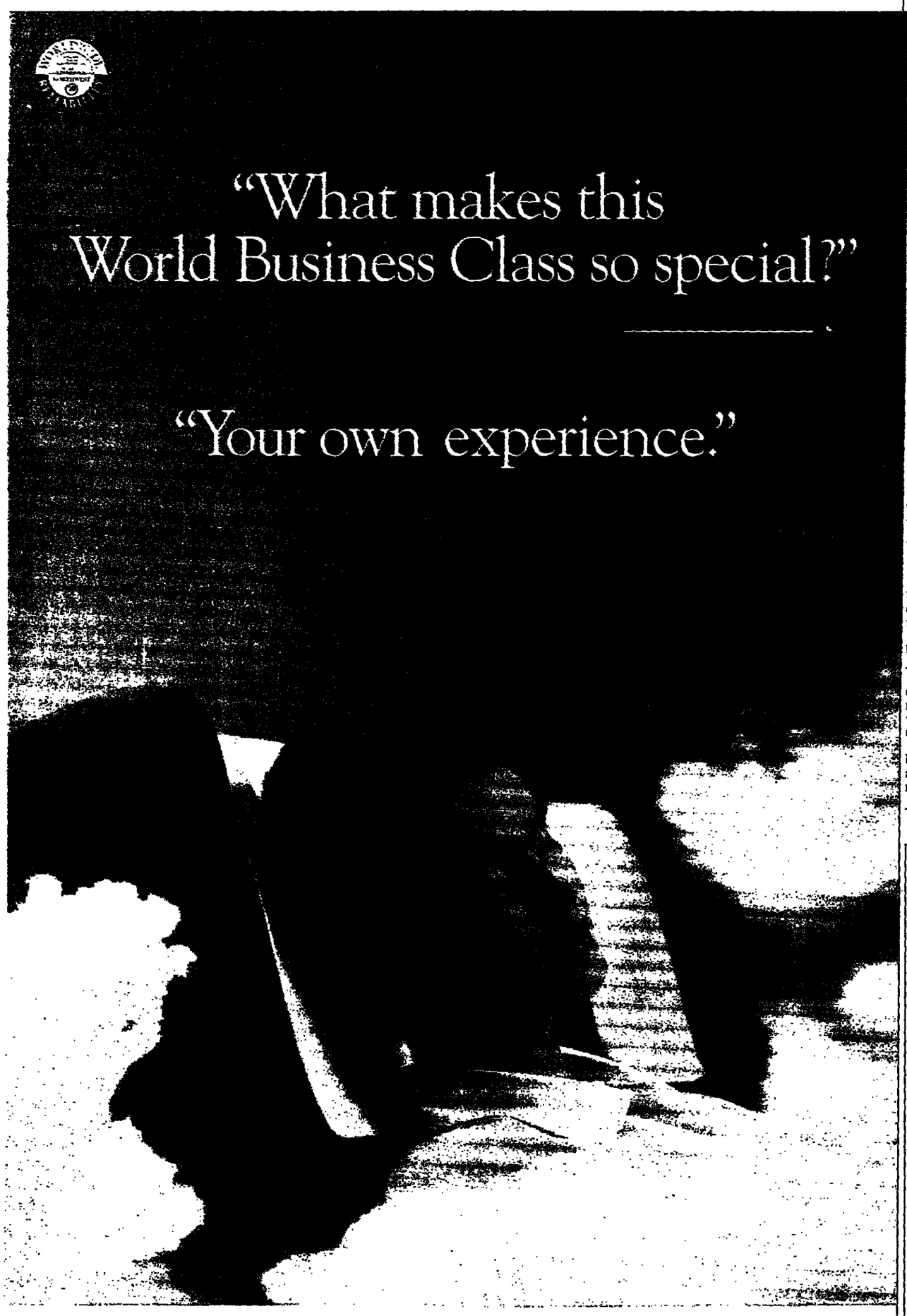
But it faces problems that could give pause to potential buyers, whether big companies or public shareholders.

The company's strength is its expertise in bond funds, and its growth has lagged those of some competitors as investors have favored stock funds over the past three years.

Another brake on growth is that Van Kampen's funds are sold through brokers, so investors pay an up-front fee, or load. According to the fund-tracking company Dalbar Inc., Van Kampen's share of the market has eroded to 1.12 percent at the end of March from 1.24 percent two years earlier.

Stocks of publicly traded fund companies have soared in recent years as individual investors have rushed into mutual funds. Shares of T. Rowe Price Associates have risen nearly 50 percent in the last 12 months, a performance that tops all but one of its funds.

But despite that seemingly favorable climate, the last big fund company to try to go public, Federated Investors, withdrew a proposed offering in January and was bought out by its largest shareholder, a subsidiary of Aetna Life & Casualty Co.



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APEC Calls for Easier Trading

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — The APEC Business Advisory Council ended its inaugural meeting here Sunday with a commitment to speed up the liberalization of trade and a call for a single visa for business travelers in the region.

José Luis Yulo, co-chairman of the council's cross-border committee, said members had called for a five-year waiver of national visa requirements for business people. Instead, he said, business people should be allowed to use a single visa for the region that would be valid for 60 days and certified by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

In the area of trade liberalization, the council decided to focus on infrastructure, finance, investment, small and medium enterprises, human resource development, cross-border mobility, and strengthening of the APEC community. The council chose the Philippines as the provisional host of its secretariat.

SHORT COVER

Vienna Names Economics Minister

VIENNA (Reuters) — Vice Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel on Sunday named Johann Farnleitner, the deputy secretary-general of the Austrian Chamber of Industry, as the new economics minister.

Mr. Farnleitner will replace Johannes Ditz, who resigned last week.

Mr. Farnleitner said he would concentrate on supporting Austria's export industry, increasing deregulation and preparing the country for the European Union's planned eastern expansion.

Israel Seeks Bank Chief for Cabinet

Job TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu on Sunday asked the governor of the Bank of Israel, Jacob Frenkel, to be the finance minister.

A central bank spokesman said Mr. Frenkel was considering the offer. A source in Mr. Netanyahu's Likud party said, "It is a closed deal."

Analysts said Mr. Frenkel, a technocrat, would be able to implement much-needed budget cuts, withstanding funding pressures from smaller parties expected to form a government with the Likud.

Chinese Trade Deficit Narrows

BEIJING (AFP) — China's trade grew 2.6 percent in the first five months of this year, but its trade deficit in May shrank 30 percent from the previous month, to $490 million, the China Daily said.

Trade from January to May was $104.1 billion, as exports dropped 7 percent, to $51.8 billion, while imports rose 15 percent, to $52.3 billion, according to customs figures quoted by the paper Saturday.

Industrial output was expected to increase by more than 13 percent in 1996, against a 14 percent rise in 1995, the Financial News quoted the State Information Center as saying.

Bertelsmann Still Seeks Kirch Link

BONN (Reuters) — Bertelsmann AG still hopes to reach agreement with Kirch Group on the best technology for digital television, the magazine Focus reported over the weekend.

Digital television will only stand a chance if the two groups work together, the Bertelsmann board members Michael Dornemann and Thomas Middelhoff told the magazine.

"That would keep the risk significantly lower," the magazine quoted Mr. Middelhoff as saying.

The two companies have been battling over which one has the best decoder box.

Carlton Buys 52 Salisbury Shops

LONDON (Reuters) — The British luggage manufacturer Carlton International has bought 52 retail branches of Salisbury's handbag and jewelry chain.

The stores are part of the Facia retailing empire that collapsed two weeks ago.

Grant Thornton, which is handling the bankruptcy, refused to say what Carlton had paid, but the company was still seeking buyers for around 80 more of the Salisbury's shops. Swiss-based Mister Minit bought 39 stores last week.

Siemens Lowers Job Cuts Forecast

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens AG has said it does not expect to cut the 7,000 domestic jobs by September that it had announced, and it added that the electronics company's worldwide work force would probably increase.

But it said it would probably cut jobs in Germany again in the financial year that starts this autumn.

Volvo to Sell Pharmacia Shares

New York (Knight-Ridder) — Pharmacia & Upjohn has announced that Volvo AB is notifying the Securities and Exchange Commission that it wants to sell most of its 13.7 percent stake in the pharmaceuticals company.

Volvo said it was selling the shares as part of its effort to concentrate resources on automotive and transport equipment operations.

U.S. Approves Airlines Pact

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Delta Air Lines Inc., Swissair, Sabena Belgian World Airlines SA and Austrian Airlines have said they received final Department of Transportation approval for a marketing alliance among the airlines.

The move gives the companies antitrust immunity, which allows them to discuss pricing on flights. The department gave its tentative approval to the plan last month.

LAW: *Change Is Called For in a U.S. Web Site*

Continued from Page 11

the case, but U.S. courts may not necessarily enforce the order against the American defendants.

"Even if you get a judgment, it's going to be difficult to know what to do with it," Mr. Arnold said.

But previous cases in the United States have established that U.S. Internet service providers may be held responsible if they do not act when informed of copyright violations on the electronic sites that they basically rent out.

In one such case in December 1993, Playboy Enterprises Inc. won an injunction against a service provider requiring it to remove copyrighted material scanned in by a customer.

■ Peru Central Bank Goes on the Net

The Central Bank of Peru has established a World Wide Web site, it said over the weekend, to make economic information more easily available to investors, Bloomberg Business News reported from Lima.

The site, which was started Monday, carries information in Spanish dating as far back as January 1992 that bank publications provide on a daily, weekly or monthly basis. The address is http://www.rcp.net.pe/BCRP.

"We're interested in transparency and in getting the information out rapidly," said a board vice president, Mario Tovar.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

EXOR GROUP
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-6734

Notice to Shareholders
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS
(against coupons marked IFINT, the former name of the company)

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 5, 1996 resolved to pay a dividend of US$ 2.80 per preferred share and US$ 2.40 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 1995.

Since an interim dividend of US$ 0.90 per preferred share and US$ 0.80 per ordinary share was paid on December 11, 1995, a final amount of US$ 1.90 per preferred share and of US$ 1.60 per ordinary share has to be paid.

Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 19, 1996 against surrender of coupon no. 16 IFINT of the preferred share certificates and coupon no. 37 IFINT of the ordinary share certificates at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co., Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

FRANC: *A Swiss Haven*

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amplification is the confusion about the direction of interest rates in key markets.

Both Patrick Artus at the Caisse des Depots in Paris and Norbert Walter at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt insist that the incipient recovery of the German economy from its winter slowdown is not strong enough to justify an official increase in German rates soon. Mr. Artus argues that the central bank's next move will be "not a hike in rates, but a further cut."

But Neil MacKinnon at Citibank in London said there had been a "sea change" in expectations about increases in German interest rates. Now, he insists, "it's only a question of when and by how much."

Similarly, there is great debate about U.S. rates. Ronald Leven at J.P. Morgan in New York insists that the only question is whether the Federal Reserve will lift interest rates at its meetings in July or in August. He acknowledges that the dollar has gone as far as it can on expectations of a Fed increase and can only advance further after the Fed moves.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Wall Street Jobs Approach '87 Peak

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The securities industry has recouped almost all the jobs it had lost since the stock market collapsed in 1987, its trade group said.

Almost 257,000 brokers, traders and others were working in the securities industry as of March 31, according to the Securities Industry Association, the largest number since the industry's employment peak of 262,173 at the end of September 1987, about three weeks before the Dow Jones industrial average plunged 22.6 percent in one day.

From that time through December 1990, securities firms cut more than 52,000 employees.

But employment has been rebounding since 1991, encouraged by record levels of underwriting transactions, mergers and acquisitions, in 1993, 1995 and this year. Securities firms added 7,000 employees last year alone, the group's data show.

This growth and the parallel with the 1987 peak are making a few analysts nervous. "The firms have hired in the face of what has been one of the most robust environments for underwriting and M&A activity," said Joan Solotar, a securities industry analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc. "This won't continue forever, yet the firms continue to build up."

As the number of mergers and underwriting transactions wanes, so will the number of employees at securities firms.

But part of what is driving the boom on Wall Street is the money cascading into mutual funds. The more securities that mutual funds buy, the higher prices rise and the more business for Wall Street. That deluge of money shows little sign of ebbing, making overstaffing in the securities industry less of a concern than in 1987.

This year, more than 60 million Baby Boomers entered the age range in which people start saving seriously for retirement, said John Collins, a spokesman for the Investment Company Institute, the mutual-trade group. That means the flow of money into funds should continue at a fairly strong level at least through 2000, he said.

Floating-Rate Notes Look Buoyant

Is Italy's Successful Issue a Sign That Times Have Changed?

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Was it just a coincidence of timing — launching a jumbo floating-rate note at time of great uncertainty about the direction and level of interest rates — or does the success of Italy's $2 billion issue signal a revival of this sector of the international capital market?

It's a question only time will answer, but objectively conditions are favorable for the capital market to recapture business that had been lost to the banks.

In their heyday after the early 1980s Third World debt crisis that left banks unwilling to increase exposures, floating-rate notes accounted for more than a third of new issues in the bond market.

But the working out of the debt crisis and the recovery of the banks left them hungry for new business just when the prime business — lending to developed countries or their agencies — was beginning to slow as governments moved to curtail their oversized deficits.

The result was a frenzy of bank lending at such razor-thin margins that the overseers of the international market, the Bank of England and the Bank for International Settlements, warned publicly that lenders were becoming too complacent about both profitability and risk.

In the meantime, the supply of sovereign floating-rate notes was being run down — replaced either with bank loans or fixed-rate issues that were swapped into floating-rate liabilities.

Floating-rate notes now account for only 15 percent of the outstanding supply of international bonds. Moreover, the share of sovereign issuers has been almost halved — to 18 percent of all floating-rate notes outstanding now from 34 percent in 1990.

A dearth of high-quality sovereign debt has stimulated appetites.

While the BIS data do show how much of the stock of government-issued floating-rate notes is from developed countries, the overall statistics show that the leading industrialized countries are reducing their access to the international capital market.

In the quarter that ended in March, overall paper outstanding in the market rose 2.5 percent while that of governments and state agencies in developed countries rose a mere 0.2 percent.

It would appear that the dearth of high-quality sovereign paper (Italy's foreign debt is rated double-A) has created a situation where investors are so hungry for such assets that they are prepared to lend at terms that the banks are unwilling to match.

Thus, Italy's $2 billion issue of five-year notes — with a coupon set at 6.25 basis points *below* the interbank rate — was priced at a discount to yield just one basis point above the London interbank offered rate on three-month deposits.

This compares with a charge of eight basis points over Libor that Italy paid last year on a syndicated bank loan of 5 billion European currency units. The new floating-rate note replaces an issue being recalled that was issued in 1993 and on which interest was set at 25 basis points over the interbank rate. The lead manager, Lehman Brothers, estimated the distribution of the global bond as 65 percent in Europe and 15 percent each in North America and Asia.

The next sovereign issue expected: Thailand, a single-A credit, is reported to be looking for $200 million. The country now has the dubious distinction of being the developing country most heavily in debt to international banks — surpassing South Korea, Mexico and Brazil — with $89.5 billion of mostly short-term debts as of the end of last year.

Bonds Ready to Rally? Not for Long

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Traders are optimistic that U.S. bond prices will strengthen as economic growth slows, but many say the rally could prove short-lived.

"We look for interest rates to come down by year-end," said Andrew McCullagh of Voyageur Asset Management. Yields will tumble as the economy's growth spurt, which saw it expand at a 2.8 percent annual rate in the first quarter, shows signs of faltering, he said.

"Growth in the third and fourth quarters is going to be dramatically lower," he said, "and by year-end you may have growth more in the 1.5 percent range."

Mr. McCullagh pointed to Federal Reserve data released at the end of last week that showed industrial output rising less than analysts had predicted.

But Doug Schindewolf of Smith Barney said the market needed further proof of such a slowdown.

"Unless we start seeing clear signs the economy is slowing," he said, "the market is still going to trade with a downward bias in price and an upward bias in yields."

Still, he said bonds should get some support this week as the renomination of the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, finally moves to a vote in the Senate.

"Over the last couple of weeks," Mr. Schindewolf said, "I started to get the sense that the uncertainty about his fate was starting to weigh on the long end."

Traders continued to assume that Mr. Greenspan would be reconfirmed, he said, but worried that as long as Senate Democrats delayed the vote, the Fed's ability to take action was limited.

Jim Bohan of Merrill Lynch & Co. also forecasts a short rally for bond prices. With the 30-year government bond for September delivery having finished Friday at 106 26/32, up 19/32 for the day, he predicted further gains.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"The important resistance area on the contract is up around 108 to 110 on September futures, and I expect next week we'll go up and challenge that level," Mr. Bohan said. "Ultimately I think we'll get through that resistance and create a more important base, but that's where the bonds may run into some trouble next week."

John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., has predicted "at least some modest further retrenchment in bond prices" due to the threat of inflation and a resultant tightening by the Fed.

"The bond market appears to be approaching an important threshold," Mr. Lipsky wrote in the firm's weekly credit commentary, adding, "The bear market is reaching a relatively advanced stage."

But he downplayed any hopes for a strong rally, saying that rising interest rates had yet to crimp economic growth. Indeed, he said, a growing minority of Fed officials is advocating tighter monetary policy, especially after a seven-month string of declines in core intermediate producer prices ended in May.

Nongovernmental securities are expected to trail Treasury and municipal bonds this week as Ford Motor Credit Corp., the financial unit of the automaker, prepares to liquidate a $1 billion portfolio.

Ford is asking potential buyers to submit bids by Thursday on the securities, which consist of tax-exempt housing bonds. Traders say the sale could weigh on prices of other securities, especially sales set for this week by several state housing agencies.

Bond values are down 2.91 percent so far this year, compared with a 2.92 percent loss for all of 1994, according to the Lehman Brothers aggregate index. The drop has deterred some investors from buying in, even with yields at their highest levels in a year.

"After all we've been through this year, and as cheap as the market is, I'm certainly not getting enthusiastic about it yet," said Robert Fernald of Society Asset Management. "I can't fight the news that is seemingly bearish and a market tone that is seemingly bearish."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 14. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Belgian Franc				
212 Belgium	7	04/29/99	106.3000	6.5900
213 Belgium Tbills	zero	08/29/96	98.7301	6.1600
British Pound				
182 Hammerson	zero	06/12/06	100.5620	zero
223 Brazil	9¾	06/11/99	100.3750	9.7100
234 National Grid	7⅛	12/30/99	100.1250	7.3700
Danish Krone				
8 Denmark	8	03/15/06	103.3200	7.7400
21 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.8000	8.2700
33 Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.8600	8.1200
41 Denmark	8	11/15/01	106.7300	7.5000
43 Denmark	7	12/15/04	98.7700	7.0900
45 Denmark	8	05/15/03	105.6000	7.5800
65 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.9700	6.8000
70 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.2500	5.9300
75 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.8100	6.7400
96 Denmark	7	11/10/24	85.3400	8.2000
89 Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.6700	8.8500
178 Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.3800	6.1600
215 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	80.3500	7.4700
221 Denmark	7	11/15/07	95.5500	7.3300
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	5¼	08/22/00	101.9500	5.6400
2 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.3783	5.1600
3 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.6000	7.6400
4 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	99.5100	5.2800
5 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	97.5614	6.4100
6 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	102.3860	6.7100
7 Germany	8	01/21/02	110.4200	7.2500
9 Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.3300	7.5700
10 Germany	6½	10/14/05	99.7220	6.5200
11 Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	102.6400	5.7200
12 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	103.8100	6.6200
13 Germany	6	02/16/06	95.8914	6.2600
14 Germany	7¾	01/03/05	105.7700	6.9700
15 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	111.7975	7.3800
17 Germany	6¾	05/20/98	104.1900	6.1200
19 Germany	8¾	05/21/01	112.3000	7.4600
20 Germany	8	07/22/02	110.5140	7.2400
22 Germany	6	01/05/06	96.0833	6.2400
24 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	87.2400	7.1600
25 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	106.7500	7.0300
26 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	105.5650	6.7500
27 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	102.3000	6.4800
28 Germany	6½	07/15/03	101.6600	6.3900
29 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.2650	5.8100
31 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	104.6000	6.0900
35 Treuhand	6½	06/25/98	103.7900	5.9000
36 Treuhand	6¼	04/23/03	101.8867	6.3800
37 Germany	9	10/20/00	113¾	7.9100
38 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	106.9800	6.8900
39 Germany	8⅝	12/20/00	113.5900	7.8100
40 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.0700	7.1100
42 Germany	9	01/22/01	114.2100	7.8800
44 Germany	7	01/13/00	106.5900	6.5700
46 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	102.3420	6.6000
47 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	106.7500	5.6600
48 Germany	7½	11/11/04	106.7420	7.0300
49 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	102.2567	6.6000
50 Germany	6½	03/15/00	104.8467	6.2000
53 Germany	6⅝	09/15/99	105.9200	6.3700
54 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.4800	6.9400
55 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	103.3800	6.5300
56 Germany	6	09/15/03	99.1650	6.0500
60 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.0933	6.3600
61 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.9300	7.8600
62 Germany	8	03/20/97	103.3400	7.7400
64 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	112.5620	7.7700
66 Germany	8½	08/21/00	111.8350	7.6000
67 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9900	5.1500
68 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.1900	5.5700
71 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.8520	5.4700
73 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.5150	7.7800
74 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.5800	5.9100
81 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	99.6000	6.2800
82 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.8600	6.4900
83 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.8000	7.1600
84 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.3700	5.6200
85 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	105.7600	6.7400
87 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.4100	4.9300
88 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.1000	5.5800
90 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.3200	5.9900
91 Germany	6	06/20/16	87.7200	6.8400
93 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.2700	5.1300
94 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	98.6367	6.0800
96 Germany	3.1050	09/30/04	99.0400	3.1400
99 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.5200	6.7000
101 Germany	6⅝	12/02/98	105.7167	6.5000
103 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	106.6633	6.8000
111 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.4300	4.9300
114 Germany	8	09/22/97	105.2240	7.6000
115 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	108.8450	7.1200
118 Deut Bundes	6⅛	10/28/03	99.0129	6.1900
128 Germany	6¾	08/14/98	104.4000	6.1100
130 Germany	6⅝	05/20/97	102.5800	6.2100
133 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.0200	5.5800
135 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.2300	5.8800
136 Germany	5¼	02/22/99	102.4400	5.2500
148 Germany	8½	08/20/96	100.8600	8.4300
155 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	103.5800	6.8800
158 Germany	6¾	01/20/98	103.6540	6.1500
163 Germany	8½	09/20/96	101.2600	8.3900
164 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.0567	5.1400
165 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.5567	6.0400
177 Germany	8¼	01/20/97	102.8400	8.1400
179 Germany	7⅛	11/21/96	101.5400	7.0200
187 Britain	7⅛	10/28/97	104.2700	6.8300
204 Germany	6⅛	08/20/97	103.0300	6.1900
211 EIB	6	10/22/03	98.4500	6.0900
220 Credit Foncier	7¼	02/24/03	100.6500	7.2000
238 Austria	7¼	05/03/07	103.6000	7.0000
240 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	107.3050	6.7600
244 Germany	6½	02/20/97	101.9900	6.3700
247 Germany	8	05/02/02	109.5900	7.3000
248 Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	100.3000	5.4800
249 KFW	6	02/09/06	95.1700	6.3000
Dutch Guilder				
18 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2500	6.0000
51 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	96.4500	6.2200
58 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.8000	7.9100
59 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114½	7.8600
78 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	104.0700	7.2100
95 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.3000	6.5900
102 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.5000	6.4000
107 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.7700	6.9600
108 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	102.6500	6.3300
110 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	101.7500	6.6300
119 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112¾	7.5400
123 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	114.1000	7.4500
125 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	103.7300	6.7500
131 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	112.1500	7.3600
132 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	97.0500	5.9200
141 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112.1000	7.3600
145 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.2000	6.5900
146 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.6500	6.2100
147 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	105.8500	6.8500
150 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.0000	7.1100
161 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.40	7.3400
174 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.45	7.6500
175 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	106.1000	7.0700
176 Netherlands	7	08/15/99	106.5000	6.5700
181 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.2000	6.9300
192 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.70	7.4500
197 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	105.5000	6.6400
214 Netherlands	9¼	11/30/00	115½	8.0100
219 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	108.8000	7.1200
ECU				
57 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	102.8750	7.2900
63 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.0500	5.0500
97 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.7200	6.9900
105 France OAT	6	04/25/04	94.7000	6.3400
112 France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	102.0900	7.3500
113 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.4800	7.6600
120 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	111.9600	8.4900
121 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111⅛	8.1900
134 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	105.6200	7.8100
138 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.0150	5.0500
139 France OAT	10	02/26/01	115.5733	8.6500
143 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	101.4333	6.6500
157 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3200	5.2300
168 Italy	9¼	03/07/11	112	8.2600
227 France OAT	7	04/25/06	99.0000	7.0700
242 UK Tbills	zero	08/15/96	99.3000	4.1500
250 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	99.6900	6.0200
French Franc				
116 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	101.8800	5.6400
127 France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	102.7700	6.5700
171 France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	111.6500	7.3900
196 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	112.7800	7.5400
201 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	104.9200	6.9100
206 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	105.4200	6.6400
Hong Kong Dollar				
169 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110⅛	4.0900
170 Exim Bk Japan	2⅝	07/28/05	97.5000	2.9500
188 Italy	3¾	06/08/05	102.8750	3.6500
195 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	114⅛	4.6000
200 Fannie Mae	2	12/20/99	100.1250	2.0000
216 Sweden	4.4500	04/27/05	108.2233	4.1100
217 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	112¾	4.2100
237 Denmark	5¾	12/11/97	106.1413	5.4200
239 Ldwirt Rentenbk	1¼	09/25/98	99.4359	1.2600
245 Japan Dev Bk	6½	09/20/01	119⅝	5.4300
Spanish Peseta				
122 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	106.591	9.48
185 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	112⅞	10.85
199 Spain	10.30	06/15/02	107.452	9.59
236 Spain	9.40	04/30/99	103.833	9.05
243 Spain	9.90	10/31/98	104.587	9.47
Swedish Krona				
167 Sweden	6	02/09/05	85.3781	7.0300
191 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	110.1413	9.3100
193 Sweden	13	06/15/01	122.0325	10.6500
209 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	111.3990	9.2000
224 Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.8559	10.0100
U.S. Dollar				
16 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	60.6850	7.4200
23 Argentina FRNL	6 5/16	03/29/05	76.6000	8.2400
30 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	77.3750	8.4000
32 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	50.8444	9.8300
34 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	52.8000	9.9400
52 Venezuela Sn	6⅝	12/18/07	66.6200	9.8500
69 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	61.6250	10.1400
72 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	67.3181	9.6600
76 Brazil S.L.	6 5/16	04/15/12	63.7875	10.2900
77 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	57.6250	11.7100
79 Brazil 930.0	6¾	01/01/01	92.6250	6.8800
80 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	61.6250	10.1400
92 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	42.8039	7.0100
98 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	88.5000	12.9900
100 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	33.2500	9.7700
104 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	76.0000	4.9300
106 Canada	6½	05/30/01	98.3750	6.6100
109 Poland	6⅝	10/27/24	92.5000	6.9600
117 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	86.5000	7.9500
124 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	49.8883	12.5300
126 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	45.3829	13.7700
129 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	94.3750	4.7700
137 Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	67.2500	9.5700
140 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	51.7500	12.0800
142 Ecuador	6 5/16	02/28/25	53.8649	11.2600
144 World Bank	6⅜	07/21/05	94.2500	6.7600
149 World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	98.0000	6.5100
151 Ontario	7⅜	01/27/03	100.5000	7.3400
152 Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	76.5000	8.4400
153 Mexico A	6.3984	12/31/19	76.5000	8.3600
154 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/09	70.5000	9.3100
156 Mexico	9¼	02/06/01	98.3750	9.9100
160 Venezuela S.A	6⅝	03/18/07	69.2500	9.2100
162 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	57.6250	11.7100
166 Turkey	8¼	06/11/99	98.2500	8.4000
173 Philips Elect	7	06/07/01	98.25	7.12
180 Finland	5⅝	05/06/99	99.9200	5.3800
183 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	79.5000	9.1200
184 World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	101.3750	7.0300
186 Federal H Loan	6¾	05/30/06	96.00	7.03
189 Argentina		04/01/01	110½	4.9067
194 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	47.6681	5.7700
198 Argentina	100.00	09/01/02	91.20	109.60
202 Sweden	5⅝	02/08/01	99.8700	5.3800
203 Mexico B	6.3906	12/31/19	76.5000	8.3500
205 Venezuela	6½	03/31/07	69.2500	9.3900
207 Finland	5.4492	07/17/97	100.0700	5.4500
208 Quatron	2¾	06/15/07	57.5112	4.7800
218 TMCC Sr113	6½	05/29/01	97.75	6.65
222 Credit Lyonnais	6½	12/31/99	93.0000	6.9900
225 Hongkong	5⅞	12/31/99	83.5300	6.9600
226 Britain	7¼	12/09/02	100.8750	7.1900
228 Pnoc En Dev	zero	12/06/01	99.5000	
229 Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	89.2500	6.5800
230 Den Danske	6.0078	06/04/06	99.4000	6.0400
231 Fannie Mae	6.4000	05/02/01	97.7500	6.5500
232 Argentina	8¾	12/20/03	87.2250	9.6000
233 Brazil	6	09/15/13	57.5000	10.4300
235 Italy	5.5430	07/26/99	100.1500	5.5300
241 Ontario	6	02/21/06	89.5000	6.7000
246 Abbey Natl TS	6⅜	05/23/01	97.6250	6.7900

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Nationsbank	$500	2002	0.15	99.80	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Salomon Brothers	$150	2001	0.55	99.685	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1998. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Salomon Brothers.)
Stadshypotek	$100	1998	Libor	100.006	—	Interest will be 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $10,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Italy	$2,000	2001	1/16	99.682	—	Below 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1999. Fees 0.15%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Korea First Bank	$200	2006	0.85	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.75. Callable in 2001, thereafter 2% over 6-month Libor. Fees 0.65%. (Chemical Investment Bank.)
Bankers Trust New York	£200	2001	⅝	99.835	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. Denominations £100,000. (Painewebber Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	ITL300,000	2003	Libor	100.10	—	Interest will be 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.90. Fees 0.35%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Polo Securities	PTE31,000	2002	⅛	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue raising total to 51 billion Escudos. Fees 0.275%. Denominations 10 million Escudos. (Bankers Trust.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Baden-Wuerttemburg L-Finance	$500	2001	7	101.39	99.95	Reoffered at 99.765. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (J.P. Morgan.)
Deutsche Pfandbrief - und Hypothekenbank	$200	2000	7	101.40	—	Reoffered at 100. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅝%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Electricite de France	$200	1998	6⅝	100.997	99.90	Reoffered at 99.772. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅛%. Denominations $10,000. (BNP Capital Markets.)
Export - Import Bank of Korea	$200	2001	7¼	101.037	99.70	Reoffered at 99.437. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	$750	1999	6.60	99.973	100	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs.)
Globo Commicacoes	$100	2004	10⅝	99.90	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Chase Investment Bank.)
National Bank of Romania	$225	1999	9¾	100.203	100.25	Reoffered at 99.828. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
McDonald's	$150	1999	6⅝	101.105	99.81	Reoffered at 99.805. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
World Bank	$200	1997	5¼	100.50	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Nomura Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	DM500	2006	—	99.70	—	Interest will be linked to the 10-year Deutsche Rentenindex. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerzbank.)
Deutsche Pfandbrief - und Hypothekenbank	DM250	2002	4	101¼	—	Noncallable. Interest will be 4% for first year, thereafter rising 1% a year. Fees 1.35%. (WGZ Bank.)
DSL Finance	DM500	2003	6⅛	101.47	—	Reoffered at 99.52. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Bank Austria	£100	1998	6¾	101.084	—	Reoffered at 99.084. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅜%. (Lehman Brothers.)
Philip Morris	FF1,000	2006	6⅞	101.085	99.15	Reoffered at 99.51. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
Argentina	DF250	1999	7⅝	101.05	99.80	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅜%. (ABN AMRO Bank.)
PTT Nederland	DF1,000	2006	6½	100.18	97.50	Reoffered at 98.505. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Rabobank.)
Argentina	ITL350,000	1999	11	100.775	99.55	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
J.P. Morgan	ITL250,000	2001	8.95	101.665	99.80	Reoffered at 99.90. Callable at par in 1998, thereafter interest will be 9¼%. Fees 1 ⅞%. (J.P. Morgan.)
Toyota Finance Australia	Aus$200	1999	8¼	100.415	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Toyota Finance Netherlands.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 17-21

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Singapore:** The Global Indian Entrepreneurs Conference. Wednesday through Friday, Westin Stamford Hotel.	**Cannes:** 1996 International Fund Forum, Wednesday and Thursday, Hotel Martinez. **Paris:** Consultative Group on Indonesia, nation's foreign lenders, Tuesday and Wednesday. **Florence:** European Union summit meeting, Friday and Saturday.	**Cancun, Mexico:** Cancun Forum, Tuesday through Friday. **New York:** Bear Stearns technology conference, Monday through Wednesday, Grand Hyatt. **Las Vegas:** Newspaper Association of America technical exposition, through Wednesday, Convention Center.
Monday June 17	**Manila:** Shares of Hi-Cement begin trading on stock exchange. **Tokyo:** Trade balance for May; Japan Department Store Association releases Tokyo-area sales. **Annual meetings:** Philippine Racing Club	**Milan:** Mediaset makes presentation to investors prior to initial public offering. **Brussels:** Distrigas lists on the stock exchange. **Cairo:** Arab League foreign ministers meet to discuss reducing organization's $106 million debt.	**Rosemont, Illinois:** Motorola unveils improved version of its iDEN technology, which is used to provide wireless voice, data and messaging services.
Tuesday June 18	**Tokyo:** First-quarter gross domestic product; money supply for May. **Annual meetings:** PT Musashi Indonesia, Philippine Bank of Communications, Broadway Industrial Group, Acer Computer International.	**Stockholm:** Current account and industrial orders for April; industrial capacity utilization for first quarter. **Rome:** Producer prices for April. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** Industrial production for April.	**Buenos Aires:** Oil and natural gas production for March; steel production for May. **Washington:** Housing starts for May; revised productivity and costs for the first quarter. **Ottawa:** Travel between Canada and other countries for April.
Wednesday June 19	**Taipei:** Test-Rite International Co.'s last day for investors to buy stock and receive dividends. **Annual meetings:** Armstrong Industrial, Yeo Hiap Seng.	**London:** Retail sales for May. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** Unemployment for March-May. **Annual meetings:** Chargeurs, Deutsche Pfandbrief- & Hypothekenbank, Schmalbach-Lubeca, Zurich Insurance	**Caracas:** Weekly auction of short-term government securities. **New York:** Money Magazine/ABC News consumer confidence index.
Thursday June 20	**Singapore:** Trade data for May expected. **Annual meetings:** Osprey Maritime, Showpla Asia.	**Paris:** Bank of France Monetary Policy Council meets. **London:** Provisional estimate of M4 money supply for May; motor vehicle production for May. **Annual meetings:** Merck KGaA, Lagardere Groupe, Alcatel Alsthom, Italgas.	**Washington:** Trade deficit in goods and services for April; initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply.
Friday June 21	**Tokyo:** Household spending for April. **Taipei:** Export orders and industrial production for May. **Singapore:** Industrial output for April expected. **Annual meetings:** PT Semen Gresik, Singapore Petroleum.	**London:** Industrial trend figures for June. **Paris:** Industrial production for April.	**Houston:** Weekly survey of active oil and gas drilling rigs in the United States and Canada. **Washington:** Weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks; reports on the number of U.S. cattle on feed as of June 1.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	June 14	June 7	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,649.45	5,697.11	—0.84
DJ Util.	207.45	209.47	—0.96
DJ Trans.	2,203.45	2,237.41	—1.52
S & P 100	642.32	650.01	—1.18
S & P 500	665.85	673.31	—1.11
S & P Ind	794.38	803.53	—1.14
NYSE Cp	357.19	360.61	—0.95
Japan			
Nikkei 225	22,289.39	21,571.81	+3.33
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,753.60	3,706.80	+ 1.26
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,030.19	5,137.25	— 2.08
France			
CAC 40	2,111.78	2,101.99	+ 0.47
Germany			
DAX	2,549.83	2,557.43	— 0.34
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,865.00	11,196.60	—2.96
World			
MSCIP	773.99	776.21	—0.29

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	June 14	June 7
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5¼	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.41
3-month interbank	0.56	0.59
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5¾	5 11/16
3-month interbank	5 11/16	5 11/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.70	3.70
Call money	3¾	3¾
3-month interbank	3 15/16	3⅞
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.45
3-month interbank	3.40	3.37

Gold	June 14	June 7	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix,$	384.10	386.60	—0.65

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	June 14	June 7	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.06	7.01	7.07	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.76	6.64	6.76	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.41	6.36	6.42	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.76	7.77	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.87	5.87	6.38	5.83
Italian lire	8.85	8.82	10.45	8.82
Danish kroner	6.11	6.13	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	6.99	7.03	8.55	6.99
ECUs, long term	7.09	7.10	7.50	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	6.13	6.02	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.31	7.30	7.39	6.56
Aus. $	8.83	8.76	9.04	7.99
N.Z. $	9.09	8.97	9.13	7.04
Yen	2.55	2.59	2.74	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

June 13

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	48.0	413.9	774.9	1,491.5
Convert.	0	1.6	152.5	219.7
FRNs	373.4	264.6	378.0	294.0
ECP	10,778.2	6,780.0	10,535.6	11,526.3
Total	11,1996.0	7,611.0	11,841.0	13,731.5

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	14,711.9	20,109.3	51,933.9	23,244.7
Convert.	580.0	858.0	2,071.7	2,041.5
FRNs	1,500.3	153,221.8	42,387.6	6,739.3
ECP	11,395.8	11,291.4	20,331.9	25,471.1
Total	28,188.01	85,480.51	16,725.1	57,496.6

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

June 14

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 7/16	5 9/16	5¾
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3 3/16	3½
Pound sterling	5⅝	5⅝	5 11/16
French franc	3 15/16	4	4 1/16
ECU	4½	4½	4½
Yen	½	9/16	11/16

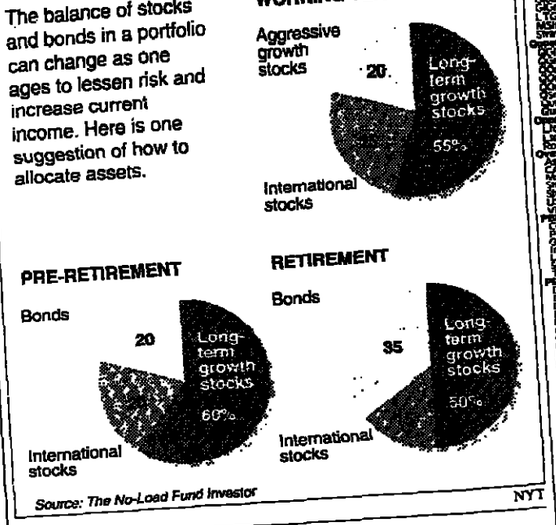
Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 14

Portfolios for All Seasons

The balance of stocks and bonds in a portfolio can change as one ages to lessen risk and increase current income. Here is one suggestion of how to allocate assets.



Source: The No-Load Fund Investor

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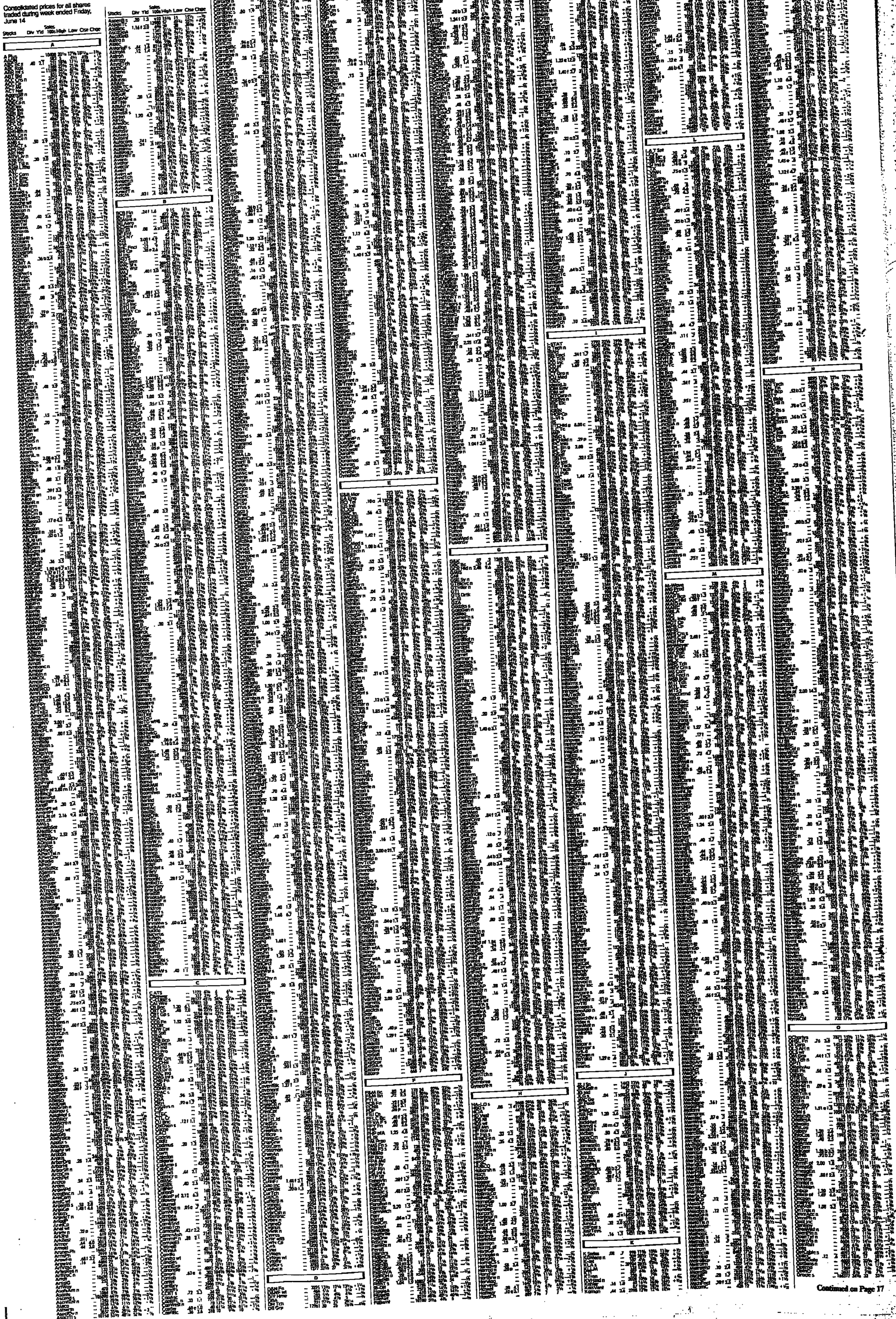
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 14

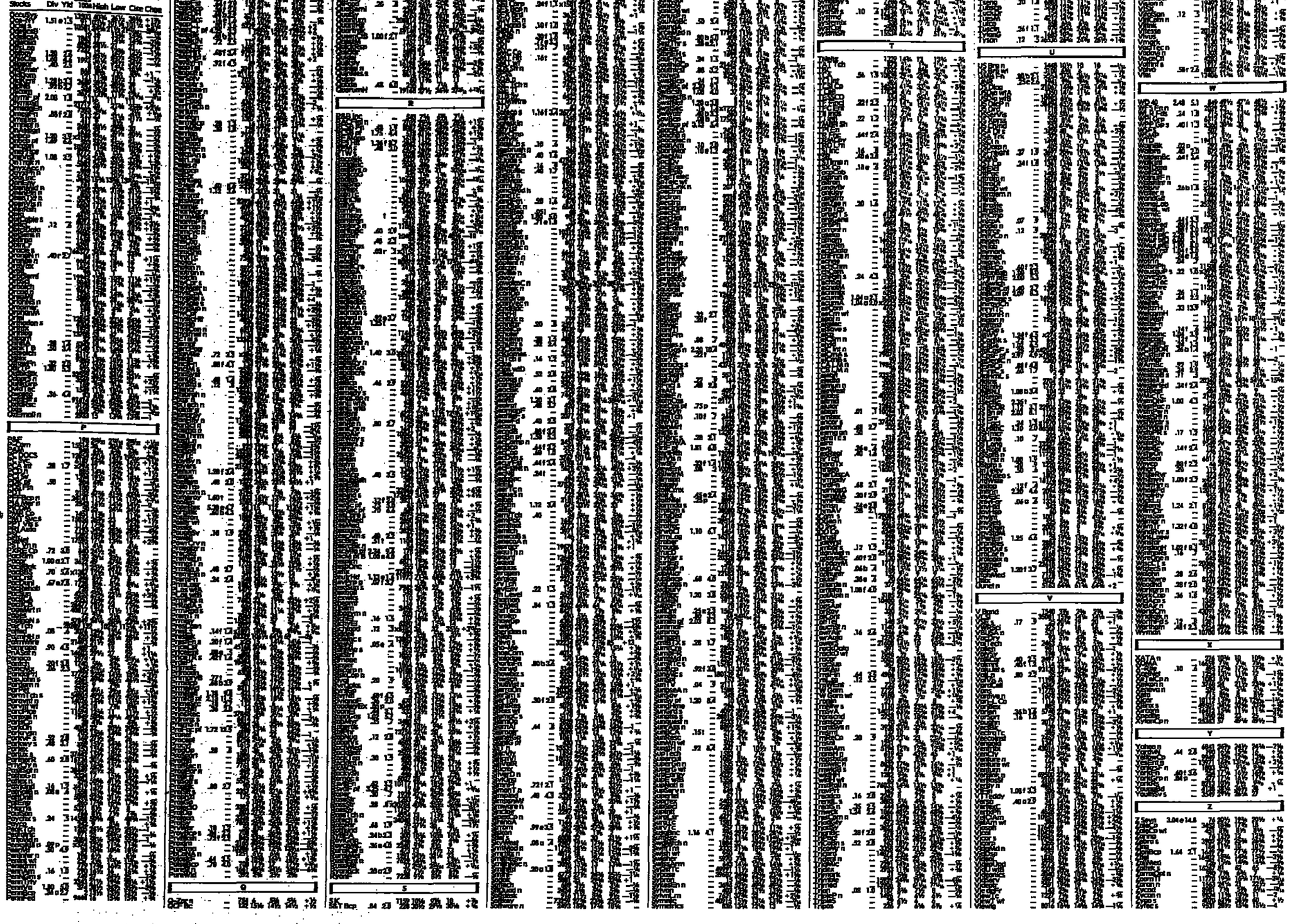


Continued on Page 17

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 14

(Continued)



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Waiting for the Beep, Instead of Judge's 'Let'

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is a dirty job, but soon nobody will have to do it. At first glance, being the net-cord judge in a tennis match might not resemble penance. After all, the net judge has a comfortable seat, often gets to wear natty clothes and is in prime position to eavesdrop as the players whisper bitter nothings to themselves.

But investigate further and the dark side comes to the fore. Net judges are in danger: mishit returns zoom toward their heads at speeds sometimes exceeding 100 miles per hour. Net judges get little respect: players question them frequently and umpires tend to rotate their crews' weaker elements through the position.

Instead of net-cord judges, Wimbledon will use an electronic device called Trinity.

And lest one neglect the aesthetic factor, the truth is that net judges look slightly ridiculous with their index fingers perched preciously on the cord before every serve in all-too-earnest anticipation of the slightest vibration.

"Actually, it doesn't have to be the index finger," said the ATP Tour chair umpire Rudi Berger. "You use whatever finger you feel most comfortable with."

Fair enough but such advice will soon be as antiquated as a wooden tennis racket or a top player without an agent. The ATP Tour, which comprises 83 men's tournaments around the world, officially phased out net-cord judges this year and replaced them with an electronic device called Trinity that emits a beep instead of the customary shout when a serve ticks the top of the net on its way toward the service box.

In a week, Wimbledon will become the first of the four Grand Slam tournaments to use Trinity, and if all goes smoothly, as it almost certainly will, the U.S. Open, Australian Open and French Open are expected to follow the All England Club's lead.

"Presumably, electronics are more accurate than the human ear or eye or finger," said John Relf, the assistant officiating manager of the British Lawn Tennis Association.

Wimbledon has opted for mechanical solutions to human frailty before. In 1980, in response to the increasing speed of men's serves, an electronic service line monitor was introduced and soon dubbed "Cyclops." The machine ultimately fared better than its mythological namesakes and unlike linespersons, could not be intimidated by John McEnroe, only switched off.

Wimbledon actually made two previous attempts to use net-cord judging devices in 1983 and 1991, but in both cases, the tournament continued to use human net judges during matches.

This time, Wimbledon officials will rely only on electronics, and success looks like a foregone conclusion. The ATP Tour has conducted extensive testing with Trinity, invented by a German engineer named Dietmar Brauer who approached Berger with the idea in 1993. It has two sensors placed at either end of the net which are connected to a small black box held by the chair umpire, who turns the device on before each serve. Initially, Trinity was not waterproof and produced a beep loud enough to be heard from the baseline. Now, it can weather the soggiest of fortnights and beeps so discreetly that only the chair umpire is aware of it.

Trinity, which costs a hefty 4,000 Deutsche marks ($2,625), Berger said, but can also be rented, was first used extensively in ATP events last year and has been quickly accepted by the players, who used to grouse rather frequently about service lets.

"Typically, I think you have more arguments over let calls than line calls these days," said Jay Snyder, the U.S. Open's tournament director. "But I think the most important issue here is that net umpire is probably the least safe position for an official."

In 1993, during an ATP event in Scottsdale, Arizona, an American net judge was struck in the eye with a return and had to be rushed to the emergency room and suffered blurred vision for several weeks. Berger remembers the German net judge Peter Richter getting struck in the head by an Ivan Lendl blast in the early 1990s and having to see a doctor for a damaged ear drum.

Then there are the other hazards. Christian Maillard, who frequently works the net at the French Open, said Monica Seles ran into him while chasing down a Steffi Graf drop shot in the 1992 final.

"I would have preferred to have Steffi in my lap instead of Seles," Maillard said. "But what can you do?"

The irony in all of this is that despite Trinity's efficacy, the machine may eventually become antiquated, as well. The International Tennis Federation, the governing body for the Grand Slams and the Davis and Fed Cups, is moving toward abolishing the let rule on the service altogether. The ITF membership decided this week to play without it in the two lowest divisions of Davis Cup in 1997 and 1998 and then evaluate whether to make the rule change universal. The ATP and women's tour would be under no obligation to follow suit, however.

ITF umpires tracked serves during Davis Cup play the last two seasons and concluded that playing let serves would give essentially no advantage to the server or returner. World Team Tennis, the American professional league, already does without the let and this year's U.S. Open senior event will do the same. The primary benefits are increased pace of play, reduced judging costs and, quite frankly, logic. Only on the serve is a let ball cause for replaying a point; in all other cases, play continues.

"That always has seemed strange to me," Snyder said.

It has been strange since at least 1881, the year of the first official U.S. national championship, when the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced that the let on the serve was no longer to be in play. But is that really any stranger than saying the score is "40-love" when what you really mean to say is "3-0?"

For the moment, there is no talk of eliminating love from tennis. Net judges, however, are not sacred cows, and the days of their thankless task are clearly numbered.

"To be honest," Maillard said, "I don't think anybody will miss us."

England and Gascoigne Triumph Over Scots

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Just as the Scot was bearing down on it, the ball rolled forward slightly. Not a quarter of a revolution, but it moved all by itself — and David Seaman, the England goalkeeper, would wonder whether that distracted Gary McAllister just enough to help him miss the equalizing penalty, which set off in quick succession a 2-0 victory for England, the emotional comeback of Paul Gascoigne and the suddenly credible, joyful hopes of winning the European Championship.

All was in grave doubt with 13 minutes to go Saturday when the lanky Tony Adams tackled a pass into Gordon

EURO '96

Durie and brought down the Scottish striker as well. England would argue the penalty, its second in as many Group A games. In the meantime, Seaman — who moments earlier had saved a Durie header one-handed — was plotting whether to dive left or right while the Scottish supporters behind his left shoulder celebrated the idea of a draw at Wembley, which would have been as good as a victory for them.

Seaman dived right — exactly right — and, the usually dependable McAllister shot as if aiming for him. The ball ricocheted off him and over the bar, and Adams lunged at Seaman for a big, hugging kiss; and for a moment no one noticed Gascoigne scrambling up the left side without the ball.

Throughout the decade Gascoigne, 29, has represented the height of English potential, so rarely seized, as well as the depths of boorishness that have married him to the tabloid front pages. He is addicted to the attention, as expressed by his latest gold dye job, even as the pressures have seemed to corner him over the years, entrapping him and England's hopes with him.

Last week he had run to exhaustion in the first hour of a disappointing draw with Switzerland. This, combined with his role in the recent England drinking sprees in the Far East, led to calls that he was no longer fit to play for the English, much less to lead them. Indeed, he had not played up to his old standards for most of this game, either.

But then a roar came up from the full Wembley house and there was Gascoigne, taking a pass on the edge of the box. With his left foot he flicked it over the oncoming Scottish defender Colin Hendry, and with his right, skipping forward all the while, he swept a low volley past the Scottish goalkeeper, Andy Goram. No one else on the island could have done such a thing.

"Gascoigne's goal was particularly sensational, exceptional, vintage Gascoigne," said Terry Venables, who as his manager at Tottenham Hotspur had seen Gascoigne's knee and much of his career shredded in a ridiculous tackle during the Football Association Cup final on this ground five years ago.

A draw would have positioned the Scots for a possible quarterfinal, and to that end they had the better of an uneventful and disappointing first half.

The mood changed at halftime when Venables took off a defender, Stuart Pearce, in favor of the midfielder Jamie Redknapp. For the next 15 minutes England attackedaround the tiptoeing runs of the Liverpool midfielder Steve McManaman, the rally climaxing in a 53d minute goal headed in by Alan Shearer.

England's final group game Tuesday against the Netherlands will confirm or deny the validity of its supporters' first meaningful celebrations since the 1990 World Cup that made a poster child of Gascoigne.



Neil Munns/The Associated Press

Paul Gascoigne celebrating his goal for England with teammate Teddy Sheringham, as the Scots bowed, 2-0.

France and Spain Battle to a 1-1 Tie

The Associated Press

LEEDS, England — José Luis Caminero ended a French run of 10 victories in a row with an equalizer five minutes rom the end of the game as Spain stayed in contention for a place in the European Championship quarterfinal with a 1-1 tie.

The Spaniards were trailing after Youri Djorkaeff's 48th minute strike Saturday when they began firing shots across the French goal.

Javier Manjarin, a substitute, pulled the ball back to Caminero just outside the penalty area, and the Atletico Madrid midfielder fired a first-time shot, which brushed the fingertips of Bernard Lama, the French goalkeeper, on its way into the net.

The result means that the French, who started with a 1-0 victory over Romania, are not yet sure of a place in the last eight. They have four points from two games — the same as Bulgaria — and the Spaniards have two from two ties. Romania, with no points, is already eliminated.

The Spanish coach, Javier Clemente, claimed that his tactical decision to bring on Manjarin and fellow-striker Kiko Narvaez soon after the French goal salvaged the game for Spain.

"I changed not just the players but introduced a more attacking system," said Clemente. "It worked — we got the goal we wanted."

French midfielder Didier Deschamps was clearly deflated by the late Spanish goal.

"With only five minutes left we let them score," he said. "We had the game under control until their substitutions and could have assured our place today in the quarterfinal by the victory."

The French stretched their unbeaten record to 25 games, but the tie means that the 1984 mark of 12 victories by Michel Platini's national team remains intact.

Deschamps admitted that the French team now felt "under quite a lot of pressure" before they go in to their final group game Tuesday against Bulgaria.

"The game against Bulgaria is going to be a match of death," he said.

After 23 minutes of midfield sparring, Vincent Guérin went close to firing the French ahead when he took a pass from Patrice Loko and fired a low, right-foot shot that Andoni Zubizarreta kept out of the net with a diving, one-handed save.

Zinedine Zidane then kicked an angled shot from the left wing across the face of the Spanish goal, and Christian Karembeu tried to break the deadlock with an overhead shot but it went straight at the goalkeeper.

The Spaniards kept the French at bay before putting together some well practiced moves late in the first half.

The second half was only three minutes old when the French scored.

Djorkaeff got away from his Spanish marker to take a well-timed pass from Christian Karembeu, controlled it well and prodded the ball past Zubizarreta before the goalkeeper began his dive.

The Spaniards made two substitutions in the space of four minutes, sending in Javier Manjarin and Kiko Narvaez to spice up the attack.

Christophe Dugarry had a chance to clinch victory for France eight minutes from the end when he took a pass from Djorkaeff but headed the ball across the goal mouth just wide of the far post.

All Blacks Bury Scotland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUNEDIN, New Zealand — Christian Cullen, New Zealand's new star, led the All Blacks to a 62-31 victory over Scotland in a free-flowing match at Carisbrook.

Fresh from scoring three tries on his debut last week, Cullen notched four Saturday to equal the record as the All Blacks ran in nine tries.

Cullen stamped his class on the match, watched by a capacity crowd, with his first try when he broke from his own 22 and waltzed through no less than six tackles.

Although New Zealand scored 62 points, the visitors were not completely outclassed. They scored three tries.

Scotland's forwards won their fair share of the ball, but the team lacked the fitness of the All Blacks and were not able to use their possessions as well as the home team.

Scotland's captain Rob Wainwright said that although his team put pressure on New Zealand they could not convert it into points.

"The tackling let us down in the end," he said. "When they had possession, they were far more ruthless than we were."

The All Blacks, who led 31-19 at halftime, performed well below their best in several stages of the match.

Scotland went into the game as undisputed underdogs, but began strongly, taking a 6-5 lead after 15 minutes through the boot of Rowan Shepherd.

They battled right to the finish with a fine individual try near the end by Scotland's player of the day, flyhalf Gregor Townsend.

Scotland earned the small consolation of having scored their highest tally of points in a test against New Zealand.

But they have plenty of work to do before the second and final test of the series in Auckland next Saturday.

All Blacks team officials announced Sunday that center Walter Little, who has been sidelined with a recurring hamstring strain, has been recalled for next Saturday's game.

The 26-year-old player, who missed the opening match against Western Samoa, will replace Scott McLeod for his 37th test in an All Black career dating to 1989, and will reunite him with his regular test and provincial midfield partner, center Frank Bunce.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	37	27	.578	—
Baltimore	35	29	.547	2
Boston	28	38	.424	10
Toronto	27	40	.403	11½
Detroit	18	49	.269	20½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	43	23	.652	—
Chicago	41	24	.631	1½
Milwaukee	32	33	.492	10½
Minnesota	31	34	.477	11½
Kansas City	30	38	.441	14
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	41	26	.612	—
Seattle	35	30	.538	5
California	34	32	.515	6½
Oakland	29	38	.433	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	41	25	.621	—
Montreal	38	28	.576	3
Florida	32	35	.478	9½
New York	29	37	.439	12
Philadelphia	29	37	.439	12
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	35	34	.507	—
St. Louis	32	34	.485	1½
Pittsburgh	32	35	.478	2
Chicago	31	36	.463	3
Cincinnati	25	35	.417	5½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	37	31	.544	—
Los Angeles	36	32	.529	1
Colorado	34	31	.523	1½
San Francisco	32	33	.492	3½

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 011 000 010—3 8 0
Boston 102 000 01x—4 6 0
B.Witt, Cook (8) and I. Rodriguez; Gordon, Stanton (8) and Stanley, A. Delgado (9). W—Stanton, 3-1. L—B. Witt, 6-5. HRs—Texas, J.Gonzalez (10). Boston, M. Vaughn (23), Canseco (20), Stanley (8).

Cleveland 010 100 001—3 9 0
New York 002 002 00x—4 6 1
Ogea, Plunk (6), Poole (7), Shuey (8) and Pena; Gooden, Wetteland (9) and Girardi. W—Gooden, 6-4. L—Ogea, 3-1. Sv—Wetteland (17). HRs—Cleveland, Thome (12), Burnitz (2).

Baltimore 003 000 030—6 8 0
Kansas City 010 000 000—1 7 1
Mussina and Hoiles; Gubicza, Jacome (8), Valera (8) and Macfarlane. W—Mussina, 9-3. L—Gubicza, 4-10. HRs—Baltimore, By. Anderson (22). K. City, Macfarlane (5).

Oakland 020 000 000—2 6 0
Milwaukee 000 321 00x—6 10 0
Wasdin, Taylor (6), Corsi (8) and Steinbach; Bones, Garcia (6), Fetters (9) and Matheny. W—Bones, 5-8. L—Wasdin, 3-1. HRs—Oakland, Berroa (15). Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (15).

Detroit 020 003 000—5 9 1
Minnesota 200 002 000—4 9 0
Gohr, R. Lewis (6), M. Myers (7), Olson (8) and Flaherty; Robertson, Trombley (6) and G. Myers. W—Gohr, 4-8. L—Robertson, 2-8. Sv—Olson (1). HRs—Detroit, Fielder (16), T. Clark (2). Minnesota, Cordova (5).

Toronto 400 000 000—4 8 0
California 222 010 00x—7 10 1
Hanson, Spoljaric (6), Risley (8) and S. Martinez, O'Brien (8); Grimsley, McElroy (8), Percival (9) and Slaught. W—Grimsley, 4-5. L—Hanson, 6-9. Sv—Percival (17). HRs—Toronto, Carter (14). California, Wallach (7); Velarde (5).

Chicago 101 010 010—4 7 0
Seattle 010 000 000—1 5 0
Alvarez, Simas (8), R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice; Hitchcock, Carmona (9) and D. Wilson. W—Alvarez, 8-3. L—Hitchcock, 5-3. Sv—R. Hernandez (20). HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (19), Karkovice (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 000 010 000—1 5 1
Chicago 100 220 00x—5 5 0
Tewksbury, Villone (8) and B. Johnson; Trachsel, B. Patterson (8), Bullinger (9) and Hubbard. W—Trachsel, 5-4. L—Tewksbury, 5-4. HRs—Chicago, Bullett (2), Sosa (22).

Los Angeles 000 000 001—1 6 0
Atlanta 010 100 01x—3 8 1
Astacio, Park (8) and Prince; Smoltz, Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez. W—Smoltz, 13-1. L—Astacio, 3-5. Sv—Wohlers (12). HRs—Los Angeles, Mondesi (14). Atlanta, Klesko (21), Dw.Smith (2).

Florida 310 000 000—4 9 1
Pittsburgh 021 000 002—5 10 2
Burkett, Y. Perez (7), Te.Mathews (8), Nen (8) and C. Johnson; Ruebel, Morel (2), Lieber (6), Miceli (8), Plesac (9). W—Plesac, 1-1. L—Nen, 3-1. HRs—Florida, Dv.White (5), Sheffield (20). Pittsburgh, King (15).

New York 001 000 300—4 6 1
St. Louis 420 010 15x—13 16 1
Isringhausen, P. A.Martinez (2), DiPoto (5), Byrd (7) and Hundley; Stottlemyre, Petkovsek (7), T. J.Mathews (9) and Sheaffer. W—Stottlemyre, 6-4. L—Isringhausen, 3-8. HRs—New York, Hundley (18). St. Louis, Gant (7), Gaetti 2 (7).

Montreal 200 101 101—6 9 0
Cincinnati 010 000 000—1 4 1
P.J.Martinez and D. Fletcher; Portugal, J. Ruffin (6), Carrasco (9) and Taubensee. W—P. J.Martinez, 6-3. L—Portugal, 1-5. HRs—Montreal, Alou (9), Andrews (7).

Philadelphia 000 501 000—6 9 2
Colorado 400 204 00x—10 11 1
Mk.Williams, Borland (4), Springer (4), Blazier (6) and Lieberthal; Ma.Thompson, Painter (5) Holmes (7), S. Reed (9) and Owens. W—Painter, 4-1. L—Springer, 1-6. HRs—Philadelphia, Lieberthal (6). Colorado, Burks (13), VanderWal (3), Castilla (9).

Houston 022 002 003—9 11 0
San Francisco 010 000 000—1 6 2
Hampton, W. Wagner (7) and Knorr; VanLandingham, Juden (7), Creek (9) and Manwaring, Decker (7). W—Hampton, 5-3. L—VanLandingham, 4-8. Sv—W. Wagner (1). HRs—Houston, Biggio (7). San Francisco, Manwaring (1).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 101 211 112—10 14 0
New York 011 100 000—3 9 0
Nagy, Assenmacher (8), Tavarez (9) and S. Alomar; Boehringer, Wickman (6), Mecir (8), Hutton (9) and Leyritz. W—Nagy, 11-1. L—Boehringer, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Thome (13), Baerga (7), M. Ramirez (15).

Texas 502 100 023—13 18 2
Boston 010 020 000—3 9 0
Ke.Gross and I. Rodriguez; Wakefield, Moyer (4), Hudson (8), Gunderson (9), Garces (9) and Stanley. W—Ke.Gross, 7-4. L—Wakefield, 4-7. HRs—Texas, Tettleton (13), Newson 2 (5). Boston, Stanley (9).

Detroit 002 001 300—6 12 1
Minnesota 000 031 000—4 9 0
Olivares, Olson (9) and Casanova; F.Rodriguez, Naulty (7) and G.Myers. W—Olivares, 3-2. L—F. Rodriguez, 5-7. Sv—Olson (2).

Oakland 201 000 042—9 12 1
Milwaukee 201 040 14x—12 15 1
Wengert, Groom (5), Montgomery (7), Mohler (8), Reyes (8) and Steinbach; Givens, Lloyd (6), Boze (7), Burrows (8), Garcia (8) and Levis. W—Givens, 1-1. L—Wengert, 2-4. Sv—Garcia (3). HRs—Oakland, McGwire (19), Young (8). Milwaukee, Vina (3), Nilsson (7), G. Vaughn (16), Jaha (10).

Toronto 005 000 000—5 4 0
California 020 200 03x—7 11 0
Hentgen, Crabtree (8) and O'Brien; Langston, Percival (9) and Slaught. W—Langston, 4-2. L—Crabtree, 2-2. Sv—Percival (18). HRs—Toronto, Carter (15). California, Slaught (6).

Bal. 300 000 102 000 000 0—6 18 0
K.C. 500 000 001 000 000 1—7 17 0
(16 innings)
D.Wells, R. Myers (9), Orosco (10), A. Rhodes (10), R. McDowell (13), Krivda (15) and Zaun; Haney, Pichardo (7), Jacome (8), Montgomery (9), Valera (11), Magnante (11) and Fasano. W—Magnante, 1-1. L—Krivda, 2-2.

Chicago 001 010 202 000—6 12 2
Seattle 100 001 202 002—8 16 1
(12 innings)
Tapani, L. Thomas (7), Karchner (7), R. Hernandez (9), Simas (10), Sirotka (11), McCaskill (11) and Karkovice, Kreuter (12); Wagner, Guetterman (7), M. Jackson (7), Charlton (8), Carmona (10) and D.Wilson. W—Carmona, 3-0. L—McCaskill, 4-3. HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (20), Da.Martinez (5). Seattle, B.R.Hunter (1), Griffey Jr (23).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 005 001 000—6 6 0
Atlanta 001 000 010—2 9 2
Nomo, Osuna (7), Guthrie (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza; Avery, Clontz (8), Borbon (9) and Perez. W—Nomo, 9-5. L—Avery, 6-6. Sv—Td.Worrell (19).

San Diego 000 002 000—2 4 1
Chicago 000 000 010—1 5 1
Tl.Worrell, Hoffman (9) and Ausmus; Navarro, B. Patterson (9), Wendell (9) and Servais. W—Tl.Worrell, 5-1. L—Navarro, 4-7. Sv—Hoffman, 12. HR—S.D., Finley (10).

Houston 201 100 000—4 7 2
San Francisco 000 000 210—3 9 1
Wall, To.Jones (8) and Knorr, Wilkins (8); Watson, Dewey (8), Creek (8), DeLucia (9) and Manwaring. W—Wall, 4-0. L—Watson, 6-7. Sv—To.Jones (13). HR—Houston, Biggio 2 (9). S.Fr., Scarsone (4), Dunston (2).

Florida 000 101 015—8 14 1
Pittsburgh 250 005 00x—12 14 0
Rapp, Miller (2), Mantei (4), Powell (6), TeMathews (8) and C.Johnson, Natal (6); Darwin, M. Wilkins (7), Christiansen (9), Cordova (9) and Osik. W—Darwin, 5-6. L—Rapp, 3-8. HR—Pittsburgh, King (16).

Philadelphia 001 000 100—2 5 0
Colorado 101 002 00x—4 12 0
Mulholland, Borland (6), K. Ryan (7), Frey (7) and Santiago; Reynoso, S. Reed (8), B. Ruffin (9) and Owens, J. Reed (8). W—Reynoso, 4-6. L—Mulholland, 5-6. Sv—B. Ruffin (11). HR—Philadelphia, Otero (2). Colorado, E. Young (4).

New York 001 001 000—2 6 0
St. Louis 130 000 00x—4 9 0
B.Jones, Mlicki (8) and Hundley; Al.Benes, Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Al.Benes, 6-4. L—B. Jones, 6-3. Sv—Eckersley (9). HR—N.Y., L. Johnson (2).

Montreal 101 111 100—6 9 0
Cincinnati 000 020 210—5 12 1
Rueter, Dyer (6), Scott (7), Daal (7), Rojas (8) and Fletcher, Spehr (9); Burba, Shaw (7), Le.Smith (8) and J. Oliver, Taubensee (7). W—Rueter, 3-4. L—Burba, 0-8. Sv—Rojas (9). HRs—Montreal, Andrews (8). Cincinnati, Boone (4).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	35	22	0	.614	—
Chunichi	30	25	0	.545	4
Yakult	29	28	0	.509	6
Yomiuri	28	29	0	.491	7
Yokohama	27	31	0	.466	8½
Hanshin	22	36	0	.379	13½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Hanshin 2, Yomiuri 1, 13 innings
Hiroshima 4, Chunichi 1
Yakult 3, Yokohama 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 19, Chunichi 9
Yokohama 7, Yakult 4
Hanshin 5, Yomiuri 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	33	25	2	.567	—
Orix	32	26	1	.551	1
Kintetsu	31	28	0	.525	2½
Lotte	28	31	2	.475	5½
Seibu	26	31	2	.458	6½
Daiei	24	33	1	.422	8½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Lotte 7, Orix 5
Kintetsu 4, Nippon Ham 0
Daiei 4, Seibu 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Nippon Ham 6, Kintetsu 4
Orix 7, Lotte 4
Daiei 6, Seibu 4

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SOCCER

European Championship

FIRST ROUND RESULTS

England 2, Scotland 0
Scorers: Alan Shearer (53rd minute), Paul Gascoigne (80th).

GROUP A STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
England	1	0	1	3	1	4
Netherlands	1	0	1	2	0	4
Switzerland	0	1	1	1	3	1
Scotland	0	1	1	0	2	1

France 1, Spain 1, tie
Scorers: Spain: Jose Luis Caminero (85th); France: Youri Djorkaeff (48th).

GROUP B STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Bulgaria	1	0	1	2	1	4
France	1	0	1	2	1	4
Spain	0	0	2	2	2	2
Romania	0	2	0	0	2	0

Germany 3, Russia 0
Scorers: Matthias Sammer (56th), Juergen Klinsmann (77th, 90th).

GROUP C STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Germany	2	0	0	5	0	6
Czech Republic	1	1	0	2	3	3
Italy	1	1	0	3	3	3
Russia	0	2	0	1	5	0

Croatia 3, Denmark 0
Scorers: Davor Suker (54th pen. 90th), Zvonimir Boban (80th).

GROUP D STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Croatia	2	0	0	4	0	6
Portugal	1	0	1	2	1	4
Denmark	0	1	1	1	4	1
Turkey	0	2	0	0	2	0

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
CARIBBEAN ZONE
THIRD ROUND, FIRST LEG
Dominican Republic 1, Trinidad 4
AFRICAN ZONE
FIRST ROUND, SECOND LEG
Algeria 1, Kenya 0
(Kenya advanced on 3-2 aggregate).
Senegal 1, Togo 1, tie
(Togo advanced on 3-2 aggregate).
South Africa 3, Malawi 0
(S. Africa advanced on 4-0 aggregate).
Mozambique 1, Namibia 1
(Namibia win 3-1 on aggregate).
Zaire 2, Mauritius 0
(Zaire win 7-1 on aggregate).
Zimbabwe 2, Madagascar 2
(Zimbabwe win 4-3 on aggregate).
Zambia 3, Sudan 0
(Zambia win 3-2 on aggregate).
Gabon 2, Swaziland 0
(Gabon win 3-0 on aggregate).
Ivory Coast 1, Congo 1
(Congo win 3-1 on aggregate).
Angola 3, Uganda 1
(Angola win 5-1 on aggregate).
ASIAN CUP QUALIFYING
Iran 2, Oman 0
Sri Lanka 3, Nepal 1
U.S. CUP
Ireland 3, Bolivia 0
POLISH CUP FINAL
Ruch Chorzow 1, GKS Belchatow 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
New England 2, Kansas City 1
(New England wins 2-1 on shootout).
Dallas 2, Colorado 1
(Dallas wins 4-2 on shootout).
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 24 points; D.C. 13; Columbus 9; New England 9; NY-NJ 8. Western Conference— Los Angeles 28; Dallas 18; Kansas City 14; San Jose 13; Colorado 12.

TENNIS

HEINEKEN OPEN
IN ROSMALEN, NETHERLANDS
QUARTERFINALS
Paul Haarhuis (6), Netherlands, def. Richard Krajicek (3), Netherlands, 6-4, 7-5; Richey Reneberg (8), U.S., def. Frederik Fetterlein, Denmark, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2; Stephane Simian, France, def. Leander Paes, India, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5); Jonas Bjoerkman, Sweden, def. Jan Siemerink (5), Netherlands, 6-1, 6-7 (7-2), 7-6 (7-4).
SEMIFINALS
Simian def. Haarhuis 6-3, 6-4; Reneberg def. Bjoerkman 7-5, 6-2.
FINAL
Reneberg def. Simian 6-4, 6-0.
DFS CLASSIC
IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
SEMIFINALS
Nathalie Tauziat (2), France, def. Miriam Oremans (9), Netherlands, 6-2, 6-3; Meredith McGrath (10), U.S., def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (1), Netherlands, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
FINAL
McGrath def. Tauziat 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.
QUEEN'S CLUB TOURNAMENT
IN LONDON
QUARTERFINALS
Stefan Edberg (14), Sweden, def. Todd Martin (6), U.S., 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; Wayne Ferreira (4), South Africa, def. Michael Stich, (6), Germany, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).
SEMIFINALS
Edberg def. Muster 6-7 (7-2), 6-3, 6-2; Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Ferreira 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.
FINAL
Becker def. Edberg 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).
OPORTO CUP
SEMIFINALS
Felix Mantilla, Spain, def. Carlos Moya (1), Spain, 6-0, 6-4; Hernan Gumy (4), Argentina, def. Cristian Ruud, Norway, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.
FINAL
Mantilla def. Gumy 6-7 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3.

RUGBY

RUGBY UNION TOURS
New Zealand 62, Scotland 31
Wales 49, New South Wales Country 3
Queensland B 23, Canada 6
RUGBY UNION FRIENDLY
Buenos Aires 29, France 26
EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE
Sheffield 52, Paris 18
PACIFIC RIM CHAMPIONSHIP
Japan 24, United States 18

GOLF

Slaley Hall Challenge

Leading scores Sunday after the final round of the 300,000-pound ($in. 460,000) Slaley Hall Northumberland Challenge, on the 7,003-yard, par-72 Slaley Hall Course in Hexham, England:

R. Goosen, S. Africa	66-69-70-72—277
R. Drummond, Scot.	74-71-69-65—279
Robert Lee, England	71-71-67-72—281
H.-P. Thul, Germany	72-69-72-70—283
Gary Evans, England	72-71-70-70—283
A. Oldcorn, Scotland	71-69-71-72—283
D. Howell, England	69-72-72-70—283
Paul Way, England	74-72-69-69—284
P. Harrington, Ireland	70-71-72-72—285
J. Spence, England	73-74-69-69—285
J. Bickerton, England	72-72-72-69—285
R. McFarlane, Eng.	77-66-72-71—286

FOOTBALL

World League Standings

	W	L	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Scotland	7	2	.778	206	158
x-Frankfurt	6	4	.600	221	220
Amsterdam	5	5	.500	250	210
Barcelona	4	5	.444	160	203
London	3	6	.333	144	178
Rhein	3	6	.333	162	174

x-clinched World Bowl berth.
SATURDAY'S RESULT
Frankfurt 28, Amsterdam 20

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
BOSTON—Recalled OF Dwayne Hosey from Pawtucket, IL. Put OF Milt Cuyler on 15-day disabled list.
CLEVELAND—Signed LHP Greg Swindell. Designated OF Wayne Kirby for assignment.
MILWAUKEE—Sent RHP Al Reyes to Beloit, ML, on a rehabilitation assignment.
MINNESOTA—Signed LHP Corey Spiers, OF Anthony Felston and 3B Richard Moss.
NEW YORK—Optioned OF Ruben Rivera to Columbus, IL. Recalled P Brian Boehringer from Columbus. Designated C Tim McIntosh for assignment.

THE WEEK AHEAD

MONDAY, JUNE 17

TENNIS, Nottingham, England — ATP Nottingham Open, through June 22; Halle, Germany — ATP Gerry Weber Open, through June 23; Bologna, Italy — ATP Internazionali de Tennis, through June 23; Rosmalen, Netherlands — WTA Rosmalen Grass Court Championships, through June 23; Wimbledon, England — men, women, ITF, Wimbledon seeds announced.
SOCCER, Muscat, Oman — Asian Cup, qualifying, Group 5, Iran vs. Sri Lanka, Oman vs. Nepal.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18

SOCCER, Various sites — European championship finals: Scotland vs. Switzerland; France vs. Bulgaria; Netherlands vs. England; Romania vs. Spain.
TENNIS, Eastbourne, England — WTA Direct Line Insurance Championships, through June 22; Wimbledon, England — men, women, ITF, Wimbledon draw.
RUGBY UNION, Various sites — Wales vs. Victoria; Bay of Plenty vs. Scotland; Tucuman vs. France.
HORSE RACING, Ascot, England — Royal Ascot, through June 21.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SOCCER, Various sites — European championship finals: Russia vs. Czech Republic; Croatia vs. Portugal; Italy vs. Germany; Turkey vs. Denmark. Cali, Colombia — Copa Libertadores, finals, first leg, America (Colombia) vs. River Plate (Argentina). Various sites — Asian Cup, qualifying, Iran vs. Nepal; Oman vs. Sri Lanka; Uzbekistan vs. Tajikistan.
RUGBY UNION, Newcastle, Australia — New South Wales vs. Canada.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

SOCCER, Kuwait — Asian Cup, qualifying, Kuwait vs. Lebanon.
GOLF, Munich, Germany — PGA European Tour, BMW Open, through June 23; Memphis, Tennessee — U.S. PGA Tour, FedEx St. Jude Classic, through June 23.
CRICKET, London — ICC, England vs. India, second test, through June 24.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

GOLF, Killarney, Ireland — Curtis Cup, United States vs. Britain-Ireland, through June 22.
SOCCER, Various sites — Asian Cup, qualifying, Nepal vs. Sri Lanka; Oman vs. Iran; Syria vs. Kazakhstan.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

SOCCER, Various sites — European Championship quarterfinal matches; Various sites — opening round of 1996 UEFA Intertoto Cup.
HOCKEY, St. Louis — NHL Draft.
RUGBY UNION, Various sites — Wales vs. Australia, second test; New Zealand vs. Scotland, second test.
FOOTBALL, Amsterdam, Netherlands — WLAF, Frankfurt vs. Amsterdam.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23

SOCCER, Various sites — European Championship quarterfinal matches; Various sites — World Cup qualifying, first round, second leg: Liberia vs. Gambia, Ghana vs. Tanzania; third round, second leg: Trinidad and Tobago vs. Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis vs. St. Vincent and Grenadines, Barbados vs. Jamaica.
RUGBY UNION, Tokyo — Pacific Rim Rugby Championship, Japan vs. United States.
FOOTBALL, Edinburgh, Scotland — WLAF, World Bowl '96, Scottish Claymores vs. TBA.

SPORTS

Lehman Leads In Final Round

'Monster' Course Takes a Toll

Reuters

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan — Tom Lehman, seeking his first major golf title, overcame an early stumble to take a two-shot lead into the final nine holes of the U.S. Open championship at Oakland Hills on Sunday.

Lehman posted three birdies against a lone bogey on the front nine to stand 4-under-par for the tournament.

Steve Jones and New Zealand's Frank Nobilo were tied for second place at 2-under-

THE U.S. OPEN

par. Jones, playing with Lehman, strung together eight pars before a birdie at the ninth, while Nobilo birdied the first and eighth holes to move up. Three shots back was the local favorite, John Morse.

Lurking near the lead were a high-powered pair, Davis Love and Colin Montgomerie, who both stood at even par through 10 holes, four off the pace.

The 37-year-old Lehman began the day with a one-stroke lead over a bunched-up field and promptly fell into a five-way tie with Nobilo, Jones, Love and Woody Austin after a bogey at the first hole, where he drove into the rough.

But Lehman bounced right back.

The big Minnesotan, who lost a duel for the 1994 Masters title with Spain's José María Olazábal and held the third-round lead before finishing third at last year's Open, birdied the par-5 second after narrowly missing a short eagle putt.

After reclaiming a one-shot lead with his birdie at the second, Lehman posted back-to-back birdies at the sixth and seventh holes to reach 4-under-par for the tournament.

Birdies were in abundance on the front nine Sunday, but the back nine of the course dubbed "The Monster," and its ferocious final five finishing holes, awaited.

Greg Norman made an early charge on the front side, firing four birdies against one bogey on the first seven holes to reach even par and climb within one shot of Lehman at the time. But the Australian, trying to rebound from his collapse at the Masters, could not sustain the surge and fell back with bogeys at the eighth and ninth.

Scott Hoch had the day's best score among the early starters with a 3-under 67 for a 2-over 282 total.

The Masters champion Nick Faldo, carded 70 for 285, and last year's Open winner, Corey Pavin, posted 74 for 289.

Jack Nicklaus closed with a 72 for 7-over-par 287.

Larry Dorman of The New York Times reported on the third round:

Lehman slew The Monster in the third round. He didn't just bring it to its knees, he cut it off at the knees, tearing into the Oakland Hills course for a record-tying round of 65 that vaulted him over the flaming wreckage of the rest of the field into the lead after three rounds of the United States Open.

While the erstwhile tournament leaders were shanking balls into water hazards (Payne Stewart at No. 16) and missing 10-inch putts (Norman at No. 17) and hitting balls onto the rocks (Ernie Els at No. 16), Lehman was sitting in the clubhouse with the best round anyone has shot here since T.C. Chen went around in 65 in the first round of the Open back in 1985.

That round vaulted Lehman from a tie for 27th when the day began right into the lead of the Open. Of the top 18 players when the day began, only Jones, who shot 69 and was at one under, one behind Lehman, broke par.

"I'm just ecstatic," said Lehman, who has had brushes with major championship victories before. "It's almost beyond my wildest dreams to shoot 65 at Oakland Hills."

His and everyone else's. The round came on a day when the field stroke average was 72.91. With the already slick greens beginning to take on the bluish tint that is characteristic of Open weekends, Lehman and Jones were the only players to be left standing under par. Talk about attrition. The number of golfers under par went from 14 after one round to four after two rounds to two after three.

What this says, in addition to the obvious, is that anyone within six strokes can win the Open. That included Morse, who shot 68 and was at even-par 210 along with Nobilo (70) and Love III (70). It included Montgomerie, part of the group of five players at one over par. The rest of that group: Els, Jim Furyk, Sam Torrance, and Woody Austin.

"I have to believe that somebody is going to shoot a good round tomorrow," said Lehman. "I think under par will win."

If it is one of the leaders, it will be a departure from what transpired on Saturday. Play in the last group was as ugly as it gets. Stewart, the overnight leader who began the day five strokes ahead of Lehman, shot 76. He shanked a ball into the water from the rough at the 16th, then spun his next shot back nearly into the water again. He made a triple-bogey 7 there on his way to a 41 on the back.

"At 16, I did what every amateur can relate to," Stewart said. "I did it all today. I hit a fat wedge. I shanked one out of the rough. It's golf."

Very, very hard golf. At times, demoralizing golf. Norman learned this once again, shooting 74, missing nearly every makable birdie he had. Norman looked beaten as he stormed off following the round, but he spun around in the parking lot for a quick postmortem.

"I haven't putted well for a month, for two months," Norman said. "It just gets so frustrating. You can't figure anything out."

Some players were more fortunate. Love, who is searching for his first major championship and is in good shape, was one of them. He just kept on grinding, even when the results were disappointing.

Love was driving the ball as well as he ever has in an Open, piercing the fairway with drivers and 1-iron shots. But he made back-to-back careless bogeys at the seventh and eighth holes, three-putting the seventh and blowing his 6-iron through the green and into the heavy rough at the eighth.

"Seven and eight were the key," Love said. "I didn't even really hit bad shots there and made bogey. But I kept my composure. I'm trying to do that, trying to smile more, to enjoy hitting shots."



John Hillery/Reuters

Payne Stewart taking a bow after saving par on the 18th hole in the 3d round.

Bulls' Pride Is on the Line

Sonics, One Game Behind, Head to Chicago

By J.A. Adande
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — The way people honked their car horns, hollered and ran through the streets throughout the night following the Seattle SuperSonics' 89-78 victory over the Chicago Bulls, one would have thought the Sonics had won the NBA championship.

It didn't seem to matter that the Bulls still held a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven National Basketball Association Finals and for Game 6 on Sunday were returning home to United Center, where they have not lost in the postseason. The Sonics, the former first-round flameout franchise, are still playing in mid-June. And suddenly the Bulls look vulnerable.

The oldest team in the league is in the midst of the busiest stretch of the finals; Game 6 will mark its third game in five days.

Not only does that mean less time to rest, it means less time to recuperate from the injuries that are slowing the Bulls and their expected entry into the history books.

A sore left knee has kept starting guard Ron Harper on the bench and thrown the Bulls' defensive lineups and substitution patterns out of whack. Bad ankles and an assortment of other nagging injuries have prevented Scottie Pippen from attacking the basket the way he likes to and he is taking many last-resort outside shots; he made only 5 of 20 Friday, including 1 of 8 3-pointers.

"A lot of the shots, were forced upon me," Pippen said. "But that is the type of pressure that they force you into with the shot clock running down. . . . If you try to make that extra pass on this team, they are going to get more aggressive. They pick up the defensive pressure and make a difference in the game."

Lately, it has been Seattle's defense that receives most of the attention. The Sonics are doing what they want to on offense, getting the ball to Shawn Kemp down low and letting him go to work after the Bulls shut him down in Game 3. Even a hairline fracture in his sternum couldn't prevent him from scoring 22 points Friday.

SUPERSONICS 89, BULLS 78

CHICAGO

	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Pippen	44	5-20	3-4	5-8	5	4	14
Rodman	37	2-5	2-2	5-12	2	5	6
Longley	34	3-3	5-7	0-5	4	4	11
Jordan	43	11-22	4-5	2-4	1	3	26
Kukoc	37	5-13	0-0	2-9	3	3	11
Wennington	6	1-2	1-2	0-0	0	2	3
Harper	1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Kerr	24	2-8	2-3	0-1	2	3	7
Brown	10	0-2	0-0	0-0	1	3	0
Salley	1	0-1	0-0	1-1	0	0	0
Buechler	3	0-1	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Totals	240	29-77	17-23	15-48	18	27	78

SEATTLE

	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Kemp	46	8-16	6-8	3-10	3	4	22
Schrempf	39	5-12	2-2	1-5	1	2	13
Brickowski	17	0-1	0-0	0-2	2	3	0
Hawkins	38	7-14	5-5	3-5	1	3	21
Payton	46	7-18	7-8	2-9	6	3	23
Perkins	28	1-6	5-6	0-4	2	3	7
McMillan	21	1-1	0-0	0-6	2	4	3
Wingate	3	0-1	0-0	0-0	0	1	0
Scheffler	1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Snow	1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Totals	240	29-69	25-29	9-41	17	23	89

Chicago	18	24	18	18—78
Seattle	18	25	19	27—89

3-Point goals— Chicago 3-26 (Kukoc 1-5, Kerr 1-7, Pippen 1-8, Buechler 0-1, Brown 0-1, Jordan 0-4), Seattle 6-14 (Hawkins 2-4, Payton 2-6, Schrempf 1-1, McMillan 1-1, Brickowski 0-1, Wingate 0-1). Fouled Out— None. Technicals— Chicago illegal defense, Chicago delay of game, McMillan. A—17,072 (17,072).

(Chicago leads series 3-2).

With Toni Kukoc replacing Harper in the starting lineup, the Sonics are seeking Kukoc out, and it wasn't too hard to figure out who Pippen was talking about when he said: "Guys have to take more pride in their individual defense and not allow this team to continue to pick at our weaker defenders and take advantage of them."

When the Bulls arrived here a week ago they talked about how much they relished playing on the road. They've been at their best away from home in the NBA Finals, and extended their road record to 9-1 when they won Game 3. But after losing two in a row, they used the same overly reliant words about their home court that the Sonics did after losing the first two games in Chicago.

"Hopefully, when we get in our building those shots will fall for us," Michael Jordan said of Chicago's 3-for-26 3-point shooting.

Meanwhile, the Sonics' confidence is surging.

"We think we're going to go back to Chicago and play them tough," said guard Gary Payton, who had 23 points, 9 rebounds and 6 assists Friday. "We've got to go in there and be positive and just play the game, just all out."

Payton's defense on Jordan, with some effective relief from Hersey Hawkins, is one key to the Sonics' recent success. Just as when Orlando's Anfernee Hardaway guarded Jordan in the Eastern Conference finals, when Jordan is defended well it motivates him to work that much harder to repay the favor when he's on defense. That helps to wear him out, and the Bulls are not getting a lift from anyone else.

"They looked like they were tired a little bit," Payton said. "Once we saw that, I think we started running a little more, our intensity got up and we were motivated after that."

The Bulls remain one victory away from following their path to greatness. Four of the previous five winningest teams in NBA history went on to capture the NBA championship that season.

However, with one more loss, the Bulls would go from entertaining questions about their rank among the all-time elite teams to the threat of gaining the label of the greatest chokers in league history. That's what they undoubtedly would be called if they fail to follow up on their record-breaking 72-10 regular season and become the first NBA team to lose a playoff series after taking a 3-0 lead.

Red Sox Rally in 9th to Beat Rangers

Reds Shut Out Expos, 7-0; Piazza's 2 Homers Lift Dodgers Over Braves

The Associated Press

Reggie Jefferson hit a three-run homer with no outs in the bottom of the ninth inning Sunday, rallying the Boston Red Sox past the Texas Rangers, 10-9.

The Red Sox trailed 9-3 in

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the seventh before beginning their comeback.

Mo Vaughn and Jose Canseco, who each had four hits, started the ninth with singles off Mike Henneman (0-5). The runners advanced on a wild pitch, and Jefferson followed with his sixth home run of the season.

Canseco hit his 21st homer, doubled and drove in four runs. Vaughn, who has reached base in eight straight plate appearances, went 4-for-4 and doubled twice.

Damon Buford's two-run homer highlighted a five-run fifth inning that put Texas ahead 7-3. Dave Valle hit his first homer of the season in the seventh to tie a career high with four RBIs and give Texas a 9-3 lead.

Twins 4, Tigers 1 In Minneapolis, Rick Aguilera won his first game as a starter since 1989, pitching seven strong innings as Minnesota beat Detroit and stopped a four-game losing streak. Aguilera (1-1) allowed only four hits.

In National League games:

Reds 7, Expos 0 In Cincinnati, Roger Salkeld pitched a four-hitter for his first career shutout and Reggie Sanders had three hits as Cincinnati ended a six-game losing streak. It was the first complete game in 22 starts for Salkeld (3-1).

The Reds scored three runs in the first inning off Rheal Cormier (3-4), who struggled through his shortest outing since April 11. Barry Larkin and Sanders homered in a 3-run fifth.

Cubs 8, Padres 4 Frank Castillo stopped his seven-game losing streak, winning for only the second time in 15 starts this season as Chicago beat San Diego.

The Padres lost for the 12th time in 14 games.

Terry Shumpert hit a solo homer and Ryne Sandberg had a two-run double for the Cubs.

Marlins 4, Pirates 2 Devon White's leadoff homer in the seventh ricocheted off the fifth-level facade in left field —the 13th upper-deck homer in Three Rivers Stadium's 26-year history. White's shot started a two-run inning that enabled the Marlins to split the four-game series.

Dodgers 3, Braves 2 Mike Piazza hit two home runs in a game for the 12th time in his career, and Tom Candiotti snapped a five-game road losing streak as Los Angeles beat slumping Atlanta.

The Dodgers won their seventh in the last 10, after a 34-minute rain delay in the ninth inning.

In Saturday games:

Dodgers 6, Braves 2 Hideo Nomo pitched six strong innings and the Los Angeles Dodgers turned their first triple play in 47 years during a 6-2 victory over the Atlanta Braves. Nomo went 6⅓ innings, giving up one run on five hits.

Astros 4, Giants 3 In San Francisco, Craig Biggio homered in his first two at-bats and Donne Wall improved to 4-0. Shawon Dunston hit his 100th career homer in the seventh inning for the Giants.

Padres 2, Cubs 1 Tim Worrell pitched eight strong innings and Steve Finley hit a two-run homer as visiting San Diego snapped an eight-game losing streak.

Rockies 4, Phillies 2 Colorado waited out a nearly 4-hour rain delay to start the game in Denver, then got a strong start from Armando Reynoso for their fifth straight victory.

Pirates 12, Marlins 8 In Pittsburgh, Charlie Hayes's bases-loaded double finished off the Pirates' five-run second inning, and Danny Darwin made another strong start.

Expos 6, Reds 5 Shane Andrews had a solo home run and a pair of run-scoring singles for the second consecutive game and drove in three runs as Montreal won its fourth straight.

Cardinals 4, Mets 2 Despite giving up three more hits to Jose Vizcaino, Alan Benes combined with Dennis Eckersley to pitch host St. Louis past New York. Vizcaino is 9-for-9 lifetime against Benes.

Indians 10, Yankees 3 Manny Ramirez, Carlos Baerga and Jim Thome hit home runs to help Charles Nagy and Cleveland to a victory over New York.

Rangers 13, Red Sox 3 Warren Newson homered in his first two at-bats, and Mickey Tettleton hit a three-run homer as visiting Texas got 18 hits and ended Boston's four-game winning streak.

Royals 7, Orioles 6 In Kansas City, Missouri, Mike Macfarlane, a pinch hitter, hit a sacrifice fly in the 16th inning, and the Royals beat Baltimore in the longest game in the majors this season.

Angels 7, Blue Jays 5 J.T. Snow hit a tie-breaking single in the eighth inning, and host California rallied for the team's seventh straight comeback victory.

Brewers 12, Athletics 9 Fernando Vina homered and Jose Valentin stole home as Milwaukee beat Oakland for its season-high fifth straight home victory. Mark McGwire got his 19th homer.

Tigers 8, Twins 4 In Minneapolis, Cecil Fielder's routine fly ball hit the Metrodome ceiling and fell for a two-out, two-run double in the seventh inning that sent Detroit over Minnesota.

Mariners 8, White Sox 6 Brian Hunter, who stranded the potential winning run in scoring position in the ninth inning, hit a two-run homer in the 12th that lifted host Seattle over Chicago. Ken Griffey hit his 23d homer for the Mariners.

■ Ripken Breaks Record

Cal Ripken played in his 2,216th consecutive game Friday, breaking the world record held by Sachio Kinugasa of Japan.

Ripken, 35, formally laid claim to the title as the most durable player in the sport's history after the fifth inning of the Baltimore Orioles' game against the Royals.

Kinugasa applauded and joined the standing ovation by the crowd in Kansas City.



The Associated Press

Hideo Nomo, who gave up one run on five hits to Braves.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



The grass courts of Halle provide the venue for the final tournament before Wimbledon; can Yevgeny Kafelnikov capture the title on his way to a crack at his second Grand Slam crown? The battle for a place in the quarter finals of EURO '96 will be resolved this week; will some of the giants of European football fall by the wayside?

Tennis : 20-23 June, LIVE, ATP The Gary Weber Open, Halle, Germany. Thomas Muster and Yevgeny Kafelnikov head the seedings as they complete their final preparation for Wimbledon.

Football : 17-30 June, EURO '96, LIVE, The European Championship, England. The battle to reach the knock-out stages will be intense as the best teams in European football meet in England.

IndyCar : 23 June, LIVE, The Budweiser/G.I Joe's 200, Portland, USA. The IndyCar circus moves to Oregon in one of the most open championships for years.

Golf : 20-23 June, The BMW International Open, Munich, Germany. Bernhard Langer heads a strong field at the St Eurach Land und Golf Club.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

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Herald International Tribune
SPORTS
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WORLD ROUNDUP



David Jones/Agence France-Presse

The very reluctant Linford Christie: Will he or won't he?

The Big Question

ATHLETICS The Olympic champion Linford Christie won the 100-meter race in the British Olympic trials in 10.04 seconds — his best time of the season — but still would not say whether he would run in the Atlanta Olympics. The victory in Birmingham, England, on Saturday, automatically qualifies Christie for Atlanta, but he is reported to be waiting until the July 1 deadline to announce his intentions.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Carl Lewis finished last as Dennis Mitchell won the final of the men's 100-meter at the U.S. track and field trials. Lewis failed to qualify for the Olympic team in the event for the second straight time. *(AP)*

Becker Beats Edberg

TENNIS Boris Becker beat his old nemesis, Stefan Edberg, in two sets Sunday to win the Queen's grass-court tournament in London. In the 6-4, 7-6 (7-3) victory against Edberg, Becker's backhand was lethal as he won his fourth title in his fifth Queen's final.

•In Rosmalen, Netherlands, Richey Reneberg of the United States stormed to a 6-4, 6-0 victory over Stephane Simian of France to win the Heineken Open grass-court tournament.

•In Birmingham, England, Meredith McGrath of the United States upset the second-seeded Nathalie Tauziat of France, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the final of the DFS Classic tournament. *(AP)*

A Rare Doubleheader

BOXING Roy Jones Jr. successfully defended his IBF super-middleweight title in Jacksonville, Florida, less than seven hours after playing in a pro basketball game. Jones's challenger Eric Lucas suffered a broken nose and a cut over his right eye before the referee stopped the fight after the 11th round. Jones had played in a United States Basketball League game Saturday afternoon for the Jacksonville Barracudas, who beat the Treasure Coast Tropics, 107-94. *(AP)*

Seahawk Is Convicted

The Seattle Seahawks' wide receiver Brian Blades was convicted of manslaughter in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in the shooting death of his cousin last July. However, less than an hour after the verdict, Circuit Judge Susan Lebow told prosecutors and defense attorneys that one member of the six-member jury came forward wanting to change her vote. The judge will hear motions for acquittal or mistrial on Monday. *(AP)*

Russia Feels the Sting as Germany Rumbles On, 3-0

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER, England — The Russians will probably be packing their bags for an early return home this week, and their consolation will have to be that they couldn't have done any better.

They lured back most of their stars who boycotted the World Cup two years ago, they were the most successful team of the European Championship qualifying round, their coach quit his club job in Moscow to concentrate on the finals — and, for 55 minutes Sunday of the game they had to win, they were every bit the equal of the tournament favorite.

Alas, the favorite is Germany.

As in: Germany 3, Russia 0.

Germany became the first team to win both its matches without conceding a goal, and only a couple of unimaginable disasters will keep it from advancing to a quarterfinal. Jürgen Klinsmann was suspended from the opening game, but on Sunday he tied for the tournament-scoring lead with two late goals.

The Group of Death onus now falls on Italy, which will come to Old Trafford on Wednesday probably needing the victory over Germany that was beyond the Russians, despite all their newfound discipline.

They were broken not by Klinsmann and his fellow German targets, but by the sweeper Matthias Sammer, who ran onto a long, gentle pass from Andreas Möller. Sammer struck it as if trying to knock down a wall, down went the Russian goalkeeper, and Sammer beat a small cavalry from both teams to the rebound.

"We knew if we would score the first goal that we would win this game," said Klinsmann.

He was hoping it would create more space for himself. Within four minutes of the opening whistle, his teammates Thomas Helmer and Möller were threatening the Russian goal. But Dmitri Kharin, the longtime goalkeeper of Chelsea in London, seemed more assured and lively than his predecessor, Stanislav Cherchesov, who last week had staked Italy to an early lead. Captain Viktor Onopko, another skittish presence last week, was now marking Klinsmann effectively, and the Germans were causing fewer worries as the half wore on.

The Russians should have been ahead in the eighth minute — though it wouldn't be their best chance — when Iliya Tsymbalar rammed a loose ball off the right post to Igor Kolyvanov, who in shock headed it meekly to the German goalkeeper, Andreas Köpke. Even more rattling were the long, hesitant runs of Alexander Mostovoi, who plays for Strasbourg of France, after having come up through Spartak Moscow, like most of his Russian teammates. The best German response was Sammer, blunting him at

UEFA EURO 96 England

the end and sending the Germans to build quickly the other way, better than any other team in the tournament thus far.

No one will be disappointed at the end of the month if the final at Wembley lives up to the skills and style of this first half. It was a lovely afternoon of deep German song from one end zone and minor Russian dissent from the other. It went on even as the burglar alarms were ringing on in the city center, a short drive away, the day after the bombing.

"The attack was on all our minds," Klinsmann said. "We were all very conscious of what happened in Manchester. We were all shocked. Every player was moving through the TV channels to discover the full extent of this tragedy."

The game climaxed aesthetically as Sammer lost control to Radimov in the Russian end, and away he went up the right side with it. He sent it ahead to Dmitri Khokhlov, who then fed Mostovoi deliciously in the box, with only the goalkeeper to beat. But here the Russians were too delicate, as Mostovoi tried to avoid Köpke's lunge and never got off the shot. A German would have pounded it in.

Surely Klinsmann did that in the 77th minute, not long after the Russians had lost the defender Yuri Kovtun to a red-card tackle and Onopko had begun worrying about other things. Klinsmann poked his way around Yuri Nikiforov and slammed his first goal high into the corner. His second goal, a minute into injury time, was even more simple, coming after substitute Stefan Kuntz had won a ball back from Nikiforov.

"It was for sure very frustrating, missing the first game and sitting in the stands," Klinsmann said. "I had a little bit of a problem in the first half getting into rhythm because my last game was two weeks ago."

Apparently, he will be ready to go Wednesday night. Good luck to Italy.



Jorge Nechapienko/Agence France-Presse

Germany's Jürgen Klinsmann, right, fighting for the ball with Russia's Victor Onopko in their match in Manchester.

Denmark, the Defending Champ, Falls to Croatia

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

SHEFFIELD, England — The slogan of Euro '96 is "football comes home." It looks as if Croatia could be staying for a while. On Sunday, the youngest nation in the tournament came to Sheffield, home to the two oldest soccer clubs in the world, and ended an unlikely chapter in soccer history by beating Denmark, the reigning champion, 3-0.

The victory was emphatic but rarely convincing. It does mean, however, that Croatia, a debutant, is assured of a place in the quarterfinals of the competition while the Danes' reign is unlikely to continue beyond Wednesday's final Group D matches. Even if the Danes beat Turkey at Hillsborough in Sheffield, and Croatia beats the Portuguese in Nottingham, the Danes could still be eliminated on goal difference.

A thousand years ago the Danes terrorized Yorkshire. They have returned in force for Euro '96: a good-natured army clad in plastic horned helmets and nylon red-and-white shirts and still somewhat surprised, even four years on, that their country is the reigning European champion. On a sunny summer afternoon the Danish supporters made up the vast bulk of a near-capacity crowd at Hillsborough. They sang good-humoredly, stamped and swayed and performed the wave. Their team was equally harmless.

The Danish stategy seemed to be to defend in numbers and hope the two Laudrup brothers could conjure something up on a counterattack. In the first half it seemed to be working.

The Croatians pressed for long periods to little effect. Time and again they moved purposefully through midfield, only to founder on the massed Danish defense and be forced to settle for long-range shots that did not trouble Peter Schmeichel, the Danish goalkeeper.

The Danes looked more menacing. Twice Brian Laudrup found space on the right touchline on a counterattack. The first time his cross reached Henrik Larsen who tried, and failed, to find a teammate with his header rather than challenge Drazen Ladic, the Croatian goalkeeper. The second time Laudrup rolled the ball to his brother, Michael, who mishit the shot.

As the half drew to a close, the Croats began to pry apart the Danish defense. Goran Vlaovic twice found space in the Danish penalty area. The first time he shot too close to Schmeichel. Then he tried to run around Schmeichel. As the keeper dived to block the ball, Vlaovic took to the air like Greg Louganis. When he surfaced he found that the Marc Batta, the referee, had awarded not a penalty but a yellow card for the artistic impression of a fouled man. Nevertheless, it was a portent.

After 54 minutes, Mario Stanic beat the Danish defense. Again Schmeichel advanced and flung himself at the attacker's feet. Again the Croatian took to the air. This time the referee pointed to the penalty spot. Davor Suker scuffed the shot but Schmeichel was going the wrong way and could not recover in time and the game was lost.

Forced to attack, the Danes managed a few moments of pressure. They had the most success with aerial attacks. Larsen headed over, Michael Schjönberg had a header saved, then Claus Thomsen headed down to Brain Laudrup, whose shot was deflected onto a post by Ladic.

It was the closest the Danes came to a goal and the Croatians retaliated immediately. Suker crossed and Zvonimir Boban headed Croatia's second goal with 10 minutes to go.

After that even Schmeichel, who has scored for his club, Manchester United, began to get attacking ideas. Suker nearly punished the goalkeeper with a lob from halfway, but Schmeichel scrambled back to save. However, in the 90th minute Suker tried again, this time from the corner of the penalty area, lobbing Schmeichel for Croatia's third goal.

It equaled Germany's earlier victory over Russia as the biggest victory of the tournament.



Martin Haydon/Agence France-Presse

Denmark's Kim Vilfort, back, restraining Croatia's Robert Prosinecki.

Hill Outruns Pack to Win Canada Prix

Reuters

MONTREAL — Damon Hill extended his lead at the head of the Formula One championship standings with a commanding victory Sunday in the Canadian Grand Prix.

The Williams driver, who started from pole position, fought off an early challenge from his Canadian teammate, Jacques Villeneuve, on the opening lap to put his season back on track after retiring in the Monaco and Spanish Grand Prix races.

Hill finished 4.183 seconds ahead of Villeneuve, after leading the 69-lap race from start to finish apart from pit stops.

Villeneuve, who had hoped for an emotional victory at the track named after his father, Gilles, who won here 18 years ago, finished ahead of Jean Alesi of France, the winner of last year's Canadian Grand Prix.

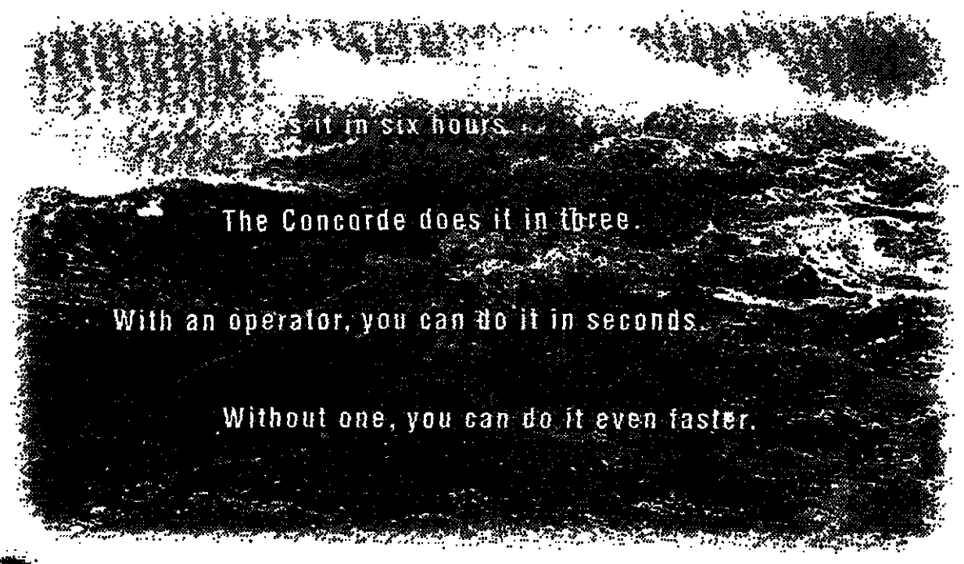
Germany's world champion, Michael Schumacher, was forced to begin the race from the back of the pack when his Ferrari had a fuel pressure problem and would not start as the field began the warm-up lap. He eventually retired at the end of the 43d lap when a drive shaft broke.

Only eight of the 22 starters finished through a variety of accidents and mechanical problems.

■ Porsche Wins Le Mans

Porsche extended its record of Le Mans victories to 14 on Sunday after an exciting battle between a privately-entered car and a GT racer, both powered by the German manufacturer.

An open-top prototype of the German team Joest, shared by Manuel Reuter of Germany, Davey Jones of the United States and Alexander Wurtz of Austria, resisted the pressure from a new 911 GT1 to win the endurance event in Le Mans, France.



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AFRICA	
Gabon●	00◆001
Gambia●	08111
Ghana	8191
Ivory Coast●	00-111-11
Kenya▲	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
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Canada■	1-800-225-5288
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Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica●■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador●▲	999-119
El Salvador○■	800-1785
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